Rev. 26. 6. Mugas

THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

AT NO. 25, CORNHILL. oliver Johnson, General Agent :

Il remittances are to be made, and all letters sed relating to the pecuniary concerns of the

Trans - \$2.50 per annum, payable in advance ; All letters and communications must be post ADVERTISEMENTS making one square will be in-

mes for \$1.00. Other advertisem

it in a distribution of a Commit-isting of the following gentlemen: Francis EDNEYD QUINCY, WM. BASSETT.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

LOW BLACKGUARDISM.

wing is the very scurrilous petition that ted to the Massachusetts Legislature, some e from Lynn. The representative who prenight to be ashamed of his conduct; and the receiving and referring it to a committee, only degraded themselves in the eyes of all but made a mockery of the right of petiinvited fresh insults to virtue, decency,

Hyperable Senate and House of Representatives en-Your petitioners, the undersigned, beg lly to represent, that inasmuch as on has been presented to Miss Caroline Augusta by Miss Caro le Body, by Miss Caroline Augusts en hundred and eighty-five other females caying that 'all laws may be forthwith make a distinction between the citizens account of difference in color.' We ly pray that in your legislature you noty pray that in your legislator you as convenient, pass an act, granting a free lege to the said Caroline Augusta Chase, hundred and eighty-five of the females those who are not of lawful age,) to associate with any Negro, Ins, who, as in duty bound, will

James Phillips Jr. Lewis A. Lauriat Jesse L. Attwill

Indrew Kelly

S. Bancrof

B. R. Sanborn Larkin Woodbury

ohn Fisher mes Simonds ignstus Gouldhurst

Nathan Balch

Charles Rodgers

sanc H. Tarbox

John C. Dow Aaron Newhall John Caldwell

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Thomas C. Haskell

Thomas Stone Nathaniel ingans, se

nothy Alley, 3d

ard Emersor

Eben Parrott

John Stone, 3d James Dennis

Enoch Curtis

Samuel Larrabee

Amos Holt Nelson R. Atwill

Mark Alley Edwin Atwill

Samuel Choate

David L. Neall

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Atwell

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John Galeriaa Wm. Phillips Ezra Brown

W. H. Wiggin

ew Phemstead

enjamin H. Johnson orge Manro

Jonathan Simonds Thomas Chapman, Jr.

er Harris

L. B. Bher

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OS STORE, bove Arch r attended to

VOL. IX.

From the Providence Courier. WORD IN BEHALF OF THE UNION. lew of the staid and substantial freemen of

e, with much solicitude, a disposition to General Assembly to increase the the abolition party. The efforts of e as they are believed to be to the ounteraction, rather than encourage et, when such a mighty interest is in are supported with flagrant zeal by and, if adopted, will augment, in an tree, the mischievous energies of the yield to no man in attachment to the on; but I should be very careful, at what hat company, I vindicated that valuable a first place, if any doubt existed whether been invaded, I would give the Union, hollvier. onists, the benefit of that doubt. In ce, if it must be vindicated without delay especial care so to vindicated without dealy, earance of being identified with the about fir. Editor—I am a whig, but I love the than I love my party. If those who con-y of that party, court an alliance with the must make up their minds to ex-eir old and well tried friends for new al associates. For one, if I must be driven position by my leaders, I will east my lot arry, which will go for the Constitution and y, which will go for the Constitution and ask gentlemen to pause, before they ad-further in this matter.—The public mind further in this matter.—The public mind is greatly exasperated—and the action of rat State on the side of the abolitionists, it is inflame it to more alarming excesses, these gentlemen, who are now billing and the abolitionists, that they are assisting to makich no human agency can allay—a will cast not only the periwinkles, but the sa the strand. Are they prepared for the Rhode Island Man.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1839.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio,) Gazette.

FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE.

The following is the bill, as it passed the House of Representatives on the subject of reclaiming fugitives from service.

A Bill relating to Fugitives from labor or service from other States.

Whereas, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the U. S. declares that 'no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due: 'And whereas, the laws now in force within the State of Ohio, are wholly inadequate to the protection pledges of this Union: And Whereas, it is the daty of those who reap the largest measure of benefits conferred by the Constitution to recognize to their full extent the collections are aforesaid, to escape from or elude the claimant of any such other person, to whom according to the laws of such other state, such labor or service is or may be due, such person or persons who shall so counsel, advise, or entice, or furnish money or any other fracility as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not oxceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the country not more than sixty days, at the discretion of the suit of the party aggrieved, for damages.

Sec. 7. If any person or persons shall, without proper authority, knowingly give to any other person who by the laws of another state shall owe labor or service to any person or persons to whom such service is or may be due as aforesaid, or shall in any person or persons to whom such service is or may be due as aforesaid, or shall in any person or persons to whom such service is or may be due as aforesaid, or shall in any person or persons to whom such service is or

State of Ohio, That when any person held to labor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court, service in any of the United States under the laws reof, shall escape into this State, the person to whom the party aggrieved, for damages.

A labor or service is due, his or her agent or attor
h labor or service is due, his or her agent or attorsuch labor or service is due, his or her agent or attorney is hereby authorized to apply to any judge of any court of record in this State, or to any judge of any peace, or to the mayor of any city or town corporate, who on such application supported by an oath or affirmation of such claimant, agent, or attorney, that said fugitive has escaped from his or her service, or from the service of the person for whom he is agent or attorney, shall issue his warrant under his hand and seal, and directed to the sheriff or constable of any county in this State, authorizing and directing said sheriff or constable to seize and arrest the said fugitive who shall be named in the said warrant; and in ease ich labor or service is due, his or her agent or attorshoriff or constable to seize and arrest the said fugitive who shall be named in the said warrant; and in case the said fugitive shall be arrested in the county in which shall warrant may be issued, to bring him of her before said officer issuing said warrant, or in case the raid fugitive shall be arrested in any other county than the county in which the warrant may be issued, then to take him or her before some judge of a court of record, or justice of the peace, or mayor of a city, or town corporate, residing in the county in which such arrest is made. Provided however, That no such such arrest is made. Provided however, That no such such arrest is made. Provided however, That no such such arrest is made. Provided however, That no such such arrest is made. Provided however, That no such such arrest is made. Provided however, That no such such arrest is made. Provided however, That no such such arrest is made. Provided however, That no such such arrest is made. Provided however, That no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made arrested in the county in which the same may have been is such arrest is made. Provided however, that no such such arrest is made arrested in the pention of the true, any person so offending shall be infer to be fats, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fatse, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fatse, or shall be in fact knowing the same to be fatse, or shall be in fact knowing the same to be fatse, or shall be in fact kn

The State of Ohio, To any sheriff or constable of the State of Ohio-

This is to authorize and require you to seize and

arrest the body of the slave or servant (as the case may be) of of the State of and in case such arrest be made in this county, to bring such person so arrest be made in this county. ed forthwith before me; or in case such arrest be made in any other county in this State, then to take said person so arrested before some judge of a court of record, justice of the peace, or some mayor of a city or town corporate of the county in which such arrest may be made, we will as the law discrete. By virtue of which warrant the said fugitive named

Such officer, that the person so seized and arrested doth, under the law of the State from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the State from which he or she tion of this act, and upon proof to the satisfaction of fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or other offier aforesaid, to give a certificate thereof, to such

Sec. 3. If any person or persons shall, knowingly, obstruct or hinder such sheriff, constable, claimant, agent or attorney in the seizing, arresting or removing ach fugitive from labor or service, under the provisons of this act, or shall rescue or aid and abet the resue of such fugitive from such sheriff, constable or ne of such fugitive from such sherin, constance or aimant, agent or attorney, or shall assemble together with the intention to interrupt such sheriff, constance, claimant, agent or attorney in the due execution of its act, every person so offending, shall on conviction of Second. tment be fined in any sum not exceed ng five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the iail of the county not exceeding sixty days at the discre

the does verily believe that the person so are sted is a fugitive from labor or service in another ate, and that if allowed time he can produce proof the duty of said judge or other officer aforesaid, to other like magnet and steel. postpone the trial to such time as he may deem expedient, not exceeding sixty days, provided the party making the affidavit shall pay down the costs of the trial; and in case of such postponement, the party aror or service to the claimant, and that he or she can, f time be allowed him or her, produce evidence to that effect; Provided. That he or she shall give bond and this be true, there has been an increase of 100,000 a recurity in the penalty aforesaid, with a condition for vear, since they have begun to apply their specific. or her personal appearance at the time of trial, in [

all give such claimant, his or her agent or attorney tificate of that fact, which shall be a sufficient the right of that fact, which shall be a summent athority for his or her agent or attorney to remove ach fugitive from the state: but no such certificate hall be valid as a sufficient authority for the removal of such fugitive, unless the official character of the filter giving the same be duly authenticated according ons of his or her bond.

tnowingly counsel, advise, or entice any other person tered poison in the sacrament. Who by the law of another state shall owe labor or He called the abolitionists " who by the law of knowler state shall owe habor or service to any person or persons, to leave, abandon, or abscond from, any person or persons to whom such abor or service according to the law of another state abort or service according to the law of another state abort or service according to the law of another state abort or service according to the law of another state abort of the law of another state abort or service according to the law of another state abort or service according to the law of another state abort or service according to the law of another state. s or may be due, or knowing such other person or of which, he told of an old black woman, who, over

the consent of the largest measure of benefits conferthe consent of the person or persons to whom such sertred by the Constitution to recognize to their full extent
the obligations which that instrument imposes: And
whereas, it is the deliberate conviction of this General
Assembly that the Constitution can only be sustained
to it was framed, by a spirit of just compromise;
the consent of the person or persons to whom such sertred by the Constitution to recognize to their full extent
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the consent of the person or person or per be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dol. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of lars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not

of respectively, to give this act in charge to the Grand Sec. 13. That so much of the second section of the Act to prevent kithapping, passed Feb. 15th, 1821, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This act to take effect from and after the first day of May next.

YEAS -Messrs. Andrews of Franklin, Andrews of Lorain, Axtell, Blair, Branch, Brough, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, Camp, Chambers, Comings, Corwin, Creighton, Donally, Elliott, Everhard, Flood, Forbes, Fowler, Gamble, Garret, Goddard, Hanna, Hegler, son of Stark, Kilbourne, Kyle, Ledgon, Lowie, Sandelli, By virtue of which warrant the said fugilive named therein shall be arrested by the officer to whom it is directed, in any county of this State.

Sec. 2. The said fugitive when so arrested, shall be brought before the officer as directed in the first sec. be brought before the officer as directed in the first sec.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH .-- The Speech of Mr. Clay on cer aforesaid, to give a certificate thereof, to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient authority for removing the said fugitive to the State from which he or she fled: but no such certificate shall be valid as a sufficient authority for the removal of such fugitive, unless the official character of the officer giving the same, be duly authenticated according to the provisions of this act, in relation to this act, and will much increase his chances the subject of abolition, has given great satisfaction to his friends in this quarter, as well as to many who do this great subject, and will much increase his ch in the approaching Presidential contest. The ab-olitionists have always been his bitter opponents, and will be so still. They are however but a small affair politically, as is evidenced by the recent elections, and in none of them more clearly than in that held a few days since in the 4th Congressional district of Massachusetts, (one of the strongest abolition districts in the country.) where, after the most thorough drilling added to all the influence of Extra Liberators, the were only able to poll about 700 votes, out of a total

COMMUNICATIONS.

officer as aforesaid, and shall make oath or affirma; agent, and striving to win golden opinions by his elo quence and philanthropy. The southern residents in this town almost suffocated him with hospitality hat he or she does owe such labor or service, it shall Slavery and Colonization always draw towards each

Mr. Cresson's first lecture was in the afternoon. It Mr. Cresson's list lecture was was very polite and plausible, and nothing was said that could not be generally assented to by all descrip where the trial is pending until the day fixed for trial by the said judge or other officer aforsaid, unless he or she will give bond with one or more sufficient securities in the penal sam of one thousand dollars to the ting such fugitive, with a condition that the coast, a signal-gun was fired, and a physician her or she will personally appear at the time of trial, and then and there abide the decision of such judge or other officer aforesaid; and the said judge or other officer aforesaid, shall in like manner give time for the production of evidence on behalf of the party arrested if he shall be satisfied from the affidavit of the said judge or other officer aforesaid, shall in like manner give time for the production of evidence on behalf of the party arrested if he shall be satisfied from the affidavit of the said judge or other officer aforesaid, shall in like manner give time for the party arrested in the part ast mentioned party, that he or she, does not owe la- only effective remedy. Yet he stated that 200,000 were now annually carried off from Africa; and if

When it was proposed to appoint a second meeting e same manner as if the other party had procured in the afternoon, he, with great urbanity of speech, cause to be postponed, otherwise, the party arrest-shall be committed to jail, and there detained until I shall be committed to jail, and there detained until the time fixed for trial as aloresaid, and in either case he party arrested shall pay down the costs of trial; and in case there shall be a breach of the condition of the c stion thereon, and recover as in other cases.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the said judge or have been his practice, in the towns around, to call a Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the same postponed her officer, at the time to which the case is postponed to hear the parties, and if it thetic generalities and uncontroverted principles; this esaid, to proceed to hear the parties, and if it e proven to his satisfaction that the party ardoes owe labor or service to the claimant, he there exemples and advertisement to a second meeting in the arctinoth, and arctinoth, arctinoth, and arctinoth, arctinoth, and arctinoth, ar the evening, where a larger audience may listen to denunciations against English and American abolitionists. He rails against 'Dan O'Connell,' calls Enge land 'Mother Britain,' says George Thompson was 'a slandering emissary, sent here on purpose to split the American Church, and divide the American Union : the provisions of this act in relation to the issuing and declares that 'England did not emancipate ber f warrants; and if the party thus arrested shall not slaves from motives of benevolence. She did it merely shall be the duty of said judge or other officer as foresaid, to deliver the same to the claimant, his or er agent or attorney, to enable him or her to bring from hatred and jealousy of this country. She wanted moral influence of England, seemed to me almost as moral induence of England, seemed to the malicious act of the priest who adminis

persons to owe lator of service and adversary, start the doctor say she was dying, called out, kind, or any other facility with intent and for the purpose of enabling such other person owing labor or service out o' spite'! To heighten the effect, the orator imihearing the doctor say she was dying, called out

forts would rather tend to injure their cause,

The gradual lightening of complexions among the on a Pagan shore? ne flec States, who had once been slaves; but they He seemed to be incapable of taking care of hi dropped his knapsack and musket in a moment, and bless God that a voice of warning and rebuke reache world.' When his master urged that he ought to shall always be a home to you.' About a year after, ness, and the money he had paid for him, Julius an. you like freedom! Oh, massa, the sweetest thing in swered, 'Perhaps I may for a little while, master; but I can't stay long; freedom is too sweet.' Dr. N. men. ed away in a box! The last time I talked with him, run away ir obedience to his master's orders. 'My have the management of his own concerns, though he master was always very kind to me,' said he; 'and is stopid, he will brighten up a little. when my mistress was first married, she was very

by their complexions.

emancipated or runaway slaves, who said, 'How I do long to go back where I lived when I was a child! 'I have been asked concerning the religious instruc I'd be back quicker than I came.'

ou were compelled to work without wages, year after massa; there are two Gods.'

things must be just as plain to you, as they are to me.' about it. aithful christian brethren, to rouse me with the voice against poor Mary. had told her we had no right to hold our fellow-beings with slovenly, lazy, and disobedient slaves. rough answer, and turned away. A few days after, would be sure to leave the peck measure where of slaves could not be justified by the Bible. Don't nature of slave service. mind her nonsense,' said I. By and bye, my wife 'I am asked whether Anti-Slavery does not tend to wife, and my wife made an abolitionist of me.'

sin of slavery, I must answer, that, in addition to the the slaveholders themselves. natural depravity of my own heart, I was prevented by Much is said about the excitement produced. I have no controversy with you, my brother. Work so thin, they could see their bowels; and their pa

tated by voice and manner. I thought to myself, if zealously, until the discussion at the North forced upon the cotest was between Dr. Rush and the poor dying old wanan, it was pretty clear which would carry the sixteen years to carry off one fortnight's increase of the point. He said the abolitionists wanted to argue the slaves! Then I was discouraged; and my hands nattewith him; but he answered them as Nehemiah dropped by my side. A visit to the Cherokees gave did Saballat: 'I am doing a great work. Why me some thoughts concerning Colonization as a Mishoule the work cease, whilst I leave it and come sionary enterprise. Many of the Indians had become down o you?' He hoped his hearers would do some- converts to Christ; they had improved in the arts of thing nore than talk and consider; and then, with civilized life; and there was a light in the eye, always miabe facetiousness, he repeated, 'There was a piper kindled when men begin to think about the soul and had acow,' &c. But I will not write any more of its existence in a future life. But the difficulty was, this, thich can neither be new, useful, or entertaining the same county which sent them messengers of the His didress, as usual, abounded in contradictions, blessed Gospel, likewise sent among them cart-loads of which some perceived, and many did not. I have rum. I remembered how missionaries in Pagan lands heen rold that the Colonizationists here feared his ef. dreaded the arrival of a ship from their own country; because where there was one sailer that would speak A week after he left, Dr. Nelson, formerly of Mis. to the natives of God and the Bible, there were six who souri, came here to raise funds for his Missionary would lead them into drunkenness and debauchery. College. Before he left, he delivered a lecture on the Why, my dear hearers, I should be afraid to take any object of slavery; for which he was not paid. He congregation, in the most moral town-even this aunamened his remarks by stating, that the black dience, if you please,-and set you all down in the nd whiteraces were mixing very fast in the slave midst of a heathen land, as missionaries there. I States. Ie had been accustomed to hear young men should be afraid you would not all be fit for your work.

loast so generally of profligate connexions with slaves, The lecturer neglected to point the moral; but he that wher he was first told such attachments would be obviously meant to ask, 'What then can be expected disgracefil in the free States, he could not believe it. of ship-loads of ignorant and degraded slaves, landed

slaves was strikingly observable, even within his own collection. He knew people, married and settled in ued he, 'I still held one man in bondage several years. ere so perfectly white, that none suspected their My friends said it would be wrong to emancipate him ; rigia. He said when he was surgeon in the army, he was so stupid, he would suffer if he had no master during the last war, an officer, who messed with him, to provide for him, and would soon come upon the one day stepped up to the ranks, and laying his hand county. He certainly did seem to be very stupid; so on a soldier, said, 'You are my slave!' The man I continued to hold him as a slave. But oh, how I oked for them during the remainder of the campaign. me from the Free States! Oh! I expect to sing about He was lighter than his master, who happened to have it through all eternity! It led me to ask myself, are a dark complexion. His astonished comrades would you not deceived in thinking you keep this man f.om exclaim, Wiy, Julius, is it possible you are a slave? motives of benevolence? Is it not the fact that you You used to be a very respectable and thriving man like well enough to have him to black your boots, and in Ohio'! To which the 'chattel' replied, 'And I catch your horse? I called him to me, and said, 'I mean to be respectable and thriving again, before I give you your freedom. Whatever you earn is your die. Honesty and industry will help a man up in the own. If you get sick, or poor, come to me. My house serve him several years, in consideration of his kind I met him riding on a poney. Well, said I, how do tioned having talked with a slave, who said he had he had laid by six hundred dollars. If you let a man

When I was three or four years old, I could say off kind; but as her children grew up, the neighbors ob-served they looked just like me. Then she began to was soon discovered that I had learned all this by rote, tislike me, and had me punished often. But the older and did not know one of the letters by sight. I was the children grew, the more we looked alike. At last, taken from school, and one of my father's young slaves she said I must be sold to New Orleans. Then my became my principal teacher. He would lead me out master told me to tie up my clothes and run away.' | under a shady tree, and try to impress the letters on The inferences deduced from these facts were, that my mind, by saying, 'That's great O, like the horseslavery tended to promote a rapid amalgamation, while collar; that's H, like the garden-gate; that's little g, freedom checked it; and that if the admixture of the like your father's spectacles. He was much brighter two races went on in as rapid a ratio as it had done than I was; but I was sent to college, and he was sent for us to judge whether our citizens were staves of not, I could now had him, somewhere in And Lare sex if y their complexions.

The speaker next alluded to the strong local attachschool and college along-side of me, he would have nents of the colored race. He had frequently met been as much superior to me, as I am now superior to

The climate suits me better; and more than that, all tion of slaves; and I feel safe in answering, that in my friends and relations are there. Oh, if slavery general it amounts to little or nothing. Hundreds and was only abolished, so that we could all be free there, thousands never heard of a Saviour; and of those who are familiar with his name, few have any comprehen This was intended to show that there was no danger sion of its meaning. I remember one gray-headed of colored people all flocking to the North, in case of negro, with whom I tried to talk concerning his im-Dr. N. expressed surprise that he had been asked to

Dr. N. expressed surprise that he had been asked to lecture in New England, because he knew so much the hills. When I asked him about Jesus Christ, I about slavery. 'Why, my dear friends,' said he, found he had heard his name, but thought he was son there are things which the smallest boy in this room of the Governor of Kentucky. One of my pious Presows just as well, perhaps better than I can tell him. byterian brothers charged me with being too severe A dear sister in Christ lately asked me, if I did not upon him. He said he certainly did instruct his peothink the slaves would cut their masters' throats, if ple; he did not suffer them to grow up in heathen ig they were freed at once. Said I, 'Dear sister, you norance. I soon after asked one of his slaves if he shall answer that question yourself, if you please. If could tell how many Gods there were. 'Oh yes,

year-told when you might go to bed, and when you Being asked concerning the treatment of slaves, Dr must get up-what you might eat, and what you N. said, 'I have not attempted to harrow your feelings might wear-should you think it just and right? Sup- with stories of cruelty. I will, however, mention one pose your master at last became troubled in conscience, or two among the many incidents that came under my and said. I restore your freedom. Forgive the wrong observation as family physician. I was one day dress-I have done you. Go, or stay, as you please. Your ing a blister, and the mistress of the house sent a earnings are henceforth your own. If you are in hitle black girl into the kitchen to bring me some warm trouble, come to me, and I will be your friend.' Do water. She probably mistook her message; for she you think you should feel like cutting that man's returned with a bowl full of boiling water; which her throat? She eagerly replied, 'Oh, no, indeed I should mistress no sooder perceived, than she thrust her hand not.' My dear fellow travellers to eternity, these into it, and held it there till it was half cooked.

I remember a young lady who played well on th 'I lived many years without having a suspicion that piano, and was very ready to weep over any fictitious te was any thing wrong in holding slaves. Even tale of suffering. I was present when one of her slaves after I had an interest in Christ, there seemed to me lay on the floor in high fever, and we feared she migh nothing amiss in it; just as pious people went on not recover. I saw that young lady stamp upon her making and selling rum, without troubling their con. with her feet; and the only remark her mother made Oh, that I then could have had was, 'I am afraid Evelina is too much prejudiced

of exhortation and rebuke! I should not then have My hearers, you must not form too harsh a judg approached the table of our Lord with fingers all drip-bing with the blood of souls! I will tell you what first bursts of passion. None of you can calculate what Bed my attention to this subject. My wife came to would be the effects on your own temper, if you were e one day, and said that Sylvia (one of our servants) long accustomed to arbitrary power, and hourly vexed n bondage; she had worked six years for us, and she on an errand, they would be sure to let the cattle into thought she had fully paid for herself. I gave some the cornfield; and if they gave the horse his oats, they my wife again remarked that Sylvia said the holding would be kicked to pieces. Such is the irritating

said, 'Sylvia brings arguments from the Scriptures, put back emancipation. Perhaps there is less said which I find it hard to answer.' Well, my friends, the about it in Kentucky, than there was a few years ago; end of it was, that Sylvia made an abelitionist of my but the quietus seems to be this: in answer to my arguments, slaveholders reply, 'Why, Christian minis-When my feelings were thus roused on the subject, ters and members of churches, at the North, say the was anxious to discover some way by which we do not think slavery is so entirely wrong. Now, they ould benefit the colored race, and best atone for the wrong we had done them. I thought I discovered this judgment than we have.' This operates like a dose in the Colonization plan; and for seven or eight years, of landanum to the conscience; but the effects are Habored in that cause with as much zeal as I ever daily growing weaker. I do not know how it is, but felt on any subject. If you ask why I did not, during there seems to be a class at the North much more this time, boldly remonstrate with others against the ready to apologize for slavery, than the majority of

conviction that I was doing enough of my duty by the sake of the little boys here, I will illustrate this by working for Colonization. After a time, my views an example. The Greeks were a cultivated and refinegan to change. I will tell you briefly how it hap- ed people; but it was a part of their worship of Diana ed. If you differ from me in the inferences I draw, to whip boys at her altar, until their sides were worn n your own way. I only tell you what effected a were not allowed to weep, while they witnessed this change in my own mind. I had from the very begin cruel operation. When the apostle Paul came among ning been occasionally pained by remarks I heard, them, he lifted up his voice against their Pagan rites, When I recommended the scheme to slaveholders, and told them their gods were made by the hands of they entered into it warmly, and said they should be men. Then they all began to scream, 'Great is Diana right glad to get rid of the free-colored people; they of the Ephesians!' Some good people, hearing the rere convinced such a movement would render their uproar, might have said, 'See how Paul puts back the slave property more valuable and secure. These cause of Christianity! None of the other apostles will things pained me a little. Still I thought I might do dare to come here to preach. Paul himself had to run! good by laboring for Colonization; and I did labor Yet what was the result? The images of Diana were AGENTS.

Seth Rogers, Brewer; Nathan Winslow, Portland,
Laursman N. P. Rogers, Plymouth; Willard Russel

ost-John Bement, Woodstock, ACHTELTIS-C. Whipple, New Ed.: Luther Boutell Grater, B. emony-John Bement, Woodstock, assachenary-C. Whipple, Neubryppert: Innac Steams, wheel: Luther Boutell Groton; B. F. Newhall, Saugua; R. Jeer, Pilchburg; M. King, W. Boylshor; J. Church, Spring; W. & S. B. Ives, Satene; Henry Hammond, Dudies; Daniel G. W. & S. B. Ives, Satene; Henry Hammond, Dudies; Daniel G. W. & S. B. Ives, Satene; Henry Hammond, Dudies; Daniel G. W. & S. B. Ives, Satene; Henry Hammond, Lorecter and treenity; and C. Franch, Full Ricer; W.m. Henderson, Hamoree; W.m. Henderson, Hamoree; Elina Jarde, Wymanth; Thou. J. Paker, Worcester; Wm. C. Stone, existen; W.m. L. Dennis, Osterville; Israel Perkins, Lynn. In Bild, Taxatan; John Balley News-Besiford.
Hone Island — William Adams, Panetucket; Elias Emith, cidence.

Riode Bland — William Adding, Patelucker; Edge
Proceidence.
Connecticut—Gee, W. Benson, Brocklyn: Dr. E. D. Hudson,
Wolcollevidie; S. S. Couves, Hartford; Thos Kinne, Jr. Norwich,
New-Yonk—J. P. Bishop and Daniel Judson, Olica: Healty
and Thomas Van Ranselner, N. City, Emmed Button, Casenortic; James C. Fuller, Skaneer, City, Emmed Button, CasePENNITUANIA—H. C. Howell, Pittlewer; W. H. Clarke, Allephany; M. Preston, West Grove; Deeph Fullon, Jr. Swen; Thomas Pearl, Enterprise: T. Hambleton, Transecutite; B. Kent,
Andrew's Bridge; John Cox, Homerton, Rev. Charles A. Boyd,
Eric, Eric Co. Erie Co.

K. Bushnell and Wm. M. Johnson, Cincinnati; Wm.,
Doctin; James Austin, Martherough; Lot Holmes, Cona; N. Miller, Jr. Sandyville; Joseph A. Dugdale, Seuth

NO. 9.

ISAAC KNAPP, PRINTER.

finally overthrown, and Christ was worshipped in her stead. Just so it will be with the slaveholders. They scream, because they feel the sharp points of truth prick their consciences; but they can't stand there and scream forever. The postmasters may try to shut out information; but it is like piling up a bar of sand neross a rushing river. Let the broad stream roll on, and it will soon carry the sand before it. I am glad of organized abolition, because I believe that over all the din, some portion of truth even now reaches the slaveholder's conscience. Already, many have learned that every thing is safe and prosperous in the British West Indies, and that property is fast rising in value there; more will learn it soon. I hear of one acquaintance after another, who begins to feel uneasy about holding human beings in bondage. Members of my former church in Kentucky beg me to print more letters about slavery; and when I tell them the postmaster will destroy them, they answer, 'Then seal hem up in the form of letters; we are willing to pay the postage? Already it is observable that professors of religion are afraid to sell their slaves. This shows that the wedge has entered. It will enter deeper yet.'
'Am I asked what is the remedy for slavery? I can

only answer, that I have known very many emencipated slaves; and I have never known or heard of one in tance where freedom did not make them more intelligent, industrious, and faithful to their employers. Their grateful affection for old master and mistress almost amounts to worship. They seem ready to kiss the very ground they tread on. The plan I propose is, that each and every slaveholder try this plessed experiment. But some inquire, ought they not to be compensated for their property? Sylvia said she had paid all she cost me, when she had worked for us six years; and she said truly. Now a large proportion of slaves have been held three and four times as long; and of course have paid for themselves three or four times over."

What is the duty of Christians at the North ? Dear low travellers to eternity, need I remind you that lesus has said, inasmuch as we neglect the least of his brethren, we neglect him? Jesus is the Brother, as well as the Redeemer, of the human race. If you neglect the poor slave, when he lies in prison, sick, hungry, and naked, how will you answer for it at the dgment seat? Surely it is a solemn duty for Christians at the North to rebuke and persuade Christians at the South, with all affection, but still with all faithfulness and perseverance.' 'I have stated only what I myself have seen and

known, in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, and Ten-nessee. To illustrate each point, I have selected one or two instances where I might relate a thousand. If any man doubts my evidence, I think I could convince him of its truth if he would travel with me in the states where I have resided." This is a hasty abstract of Dr. Nelson's lecture

but I believe it is correct. The audience apparently listened with a great degree of interest. These anecdotes of things personally known to the lecturer are excellent illustrations of principles, and are highly attractive. I have often wished that James G. Birney Yours truly. L. M. CHILD.

SALEM, 24th Jan. 1838.

ESTEEMED FRIEND, At every period of your eventful career, the colored people have desired to sympathize with you: but have een restrained, by fear of retarding emancipation, owing to the prejudice against our color, and the advice of the whites, who, with a few noble exceptions, suggested the propriety of our keeping on the back ground, until the cause should become popular, lest those who were not thoroughly abolitionized should be disgusted with our forwardness, and they prevented guished efforts of our beloved Thompson, Channing, Adams, and Grimkes, united with your own, have removed the objection; and now there is no danger of jeopardizing the interests of the cause, we would ex-

press our sympathy, affection and gratitude to you our

greatest earthly benefactor.

When we read the Clerical Appeal in the Salem Register, our indignation was excited at its inconsisency; for we had never heard harshness from your But, not long before, Rev. Mr. Fitch preached Howard-street church, and many of us went to hear him; and, not withstanding our obtuseness, his harshness grated dreadfully on our ears. I inferred from his description of hell, that it was constructed on a plan similar to our Lyceum, and understood him that rich slaveholders, who had rode thither in gilt carriages, were on the lowest seats, whilst the intempérate, impure and profane were gazing complacently at them from their high elevation. The minister, who sat in the pulpit, afterward told one of his church, it was unendurable. When Rev. Mr. Towne was vacillating between Salem-street and Howard-street churches, we he came into our Sabbath School, and said he was exceedingly gratified to see so many of us there-that he liked to have us know who our friends were, &c. We were surprised at the indelicacy of the hint; for neither the great apostle of Temperance, nor his disinterestedly benevolent church, had ever suggested ar intimation for us to leave our beloved pastors and churches, because they were our friends. They were not capable of such narrowness of soul

We differ, most of us, from your views of the Sabbath; our parents and guardians have taught us to keep one day holy to the Lord. But, if you obey the Saviour by keeping every day holy, then are you more consistent than those orthodox ministers, who ride twelve miles on the Sabbath to preach and discuss their pecuniary affairs in the evening.

Recently, our hearts have been wounded again by reading a letter in the Liberator from Rev. Orange Scott, impeaching the motives of those distinguish worthies, who were impervious to the influence of clergy and laity, who bid defiance to the gentlemen of property and standing. If it had been one of the provery party who had attributed their avowal of high and holy principles to your influence, and the silence of prudent but intrepid abolitionists to cowardice, then would it not have agonised our sensibilities. But, for him, our dear brother-one of the persecuted partyto assume the spirit of his persecutors, and become guilty of the very acts of injustice he had so loudly exclaimed against; that a minister of the glorious dispensation of the gospel, one who professes to be a folower of Him whose whole life was a scene of moderation and charity-who laid down his life for his enemies, and prayed for his murderers-that he should impeach the motives of his fellow-christians, is a con-

sideration equally melancholy and amazing Though your Peace standard is elevated above our limited views, our confidence in you is not diminished; and we congratulate you on that superior vision which now stimulates you to hold up the standard of RESISTANCE against so much opposition. The battle between holiness and sin must become warmer and more decisive before the millennium. The holy laws of the kingdom of God must interfere more visibly and palpably with the customs and maxims of the world of darkness; and this clashing of holy precepts and ex-

ury of watering your grave with our tears. We owe you more than we can express, for the many privileges with which we are favored. We have societies for moral and intellectual improvement; one, which comprises several white members and officers, has a colored President and Treasurer. Then we have a flourishing day-school, which our former Mayor said would compare with any other free school in the city. Our Sabbath school, which originated with a few devoted women, was established under favorable auspices. At its commencement, several Baptist and Episcopal gentlemen lent us their aid in superintending, singing, teaching, &c. They also gave us books and painted cards for the infant department. Hon. L. Saltenstall presented fifty books from the North Church Sabbath school. We have since received valuable assistance from various religious denominations. We have had a concert of prayer on the second Monday evening of every month, at which a collection is taken up for the slave. But, lamentable as is the fact, its success excited the envy of others; and, last winter, strenuous efforts were made to disband it, which might have been successful, if our father and counsellor, W. B. Dodge, had not come to our relief. He said the time had not arrived for its dissolution; for the church. es were not prepared to receive us into the parish schools on an equality with the whites. Like you we acquired additional strength by being assailed, and obtained a new library of one hundred and twenty-one volumes, which cost, with the cambric to cover them, and case to put them in, thirty-five dollars. They were selected with great care; and there are none of those useless, and I may say worse than useless books, found in all the sabbath school libraries which I have seen. The children appear very much pleased, and I hope they will prove of real use in improving their taste for substantial reading.

How happy you must be to know, that you, under God, have been instrumental in procuring all these precious privileges for us who have been despised and insulted in our own houses! We have been annoved by the intrusion of southern slaveholders, who have tried to bribe our husbands to become the enemies of the slaves; and when they could not succeed by offering their hundreds, nor by pretending to be abolitionists, they have tried to intimidate us by bringing a constable to search our dwellings. We'll for us and them, that we were fortified against these gross attacks by peace principles introduced by you into the Liberator. But I forbear intruding longer on your valuable

In behalf of the colored people of Salem, Mass.

LUCRETIA LAWRENCE.

Lowell, Feb. 6, 1839

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON :

Since reading the account given by you of the doings of the State Convention in the last Liberator, I have thought it my duty to suggest a few thoughts for your consideration; and before I commence, I wish you to understand, that my sympathies (so far as I know) are all in your favor. I am aware that you have stood almost single-hand-

ed and alone; vindicating human rights in general, and the rights of the down-trodden slave in particular. The history of your sufferings, and the manliness with which you have borne them, when coming from open or secret enemies, are indications of a strong

mind and a well-disciplined temper. Your non-resistance principles, (excepting so far as human governments are concerned,) I hope to be the last to be found opposing. I have no faith in scholarship at war, nor have I much confidence in fighting christians. And I am extremely sorry that the proposal to get up a political paper in this Slate should have ples, as to induce you to resist every inch of ground taken by those, who, in my opinion, thought it their imperious duty to start a political organ for political effect, which they were conscious the Liberator would

not be likely to produce.

The unhappy disorders of the meeting I was extremely sorry to witness. That a fearful amount of responsibility rests upon those who were the cause of it, there can be no doubt. But, sir, as you seem to think that all this disturbance was the result of a proposition for a new paper-before you charge all these disorders upon these brethren, it will be well for you to ascertain, with some degree of certainty, what was occasion of the disturbance-the pronew, and, as they thought, a necessary political organ or your opposition to the measure. The responsibility, perhaps, should be mutually divided between you, sibly it should be charged altogether party. I suppose you think the charge should be nut the account of brothers St. Clair, Phelps, Stanton and Torrey. I have some acquaintance with #11 these gentlemen, except brother Torrey; and it would require almost as much testimony as would be placed upon the paper centaining the thousands of petitioners to Congress for the removal of slavery from these United States, to make me believe that they were the cause of them, with any motive to put down the Lit erator or its worthy editor. They are men of too much good sense not to know, that it would be to their eternal disgrace to undertake to put down the Liberato with its editor. Such base ingratitude to one who had done for the cause what you have done and suffered, would stamp them with everlasting infamy in the est mation of all true-hearted abolitionists. You must be mistaken, sir, as to their motives. Charge what you please to their indiscretions; but I beg of you not to impuga their motives.

When the subject of a new paper was first suggest ed to me, my mind immediately turned to the Liberator :- how will it affect the Liberator? In consider ing the subject, I came to the conclusion, that, in the room of its injuring it, it would have a tendency to enlist a greater amount of sympathy in its favor, and increase its subscription list, as subsequent facts have already proved. Were not the \$500 presented by the good ladies of Lynn one of the fruits of the doings of these brethren? as also the \$160 contributed with the 42 new subscribers ?

A good cause, sir, well managed, will always be successful, however many enemies may oppose it; and I think you have little to fear from your enemies, unless you should be decoyed so far from your principles, as to be found fighting, (at least with hard and bitter censures,) and thus prove that your principles and measures are at variance one with the

I know not to whom you allude, when you say 'that the Liberator was a highly injurious publication, hav ing abandoned their standard '-or that its editor had proved recreant to the slave, unless it was the brethren above named; and these, as I understood them, only so far as the editor's conscientious scruples were concerned on political action; and no blame was intended to be attached to the editor or the paper on this account-but that, under these circumstances, it could not supply the place of a political anti-slavery organ. brethren professed their strong attachment to you and your paper; and I am serry to find you ques tioning the sincerity of their motives. Such charges, sir, against such men, going abroad to the world fro you, (under the circumstances of the case,) must be extremely injurious to the cause of the oppressed. Would it not have been better, sir, to have treated them as brethren, and kindly admonished them of their wrong, than to treat them with such virulence on? Had you taken this course, your conduct would have been in keeping with your non

resistance principles. As to the subjects of debate, I know not that my name would not have been found among the 198 yeas; for, I confess, I could not see the necessity of re-com- voke the Society, through the Liberator, to let be upon, I must stand with the 24. It happens to be my isfortune to be frequently found on the weak side as o numbers.

You can judge of my motives, sir, in sending you ciple and practice, so far as you and your paper are rodden slave, is my shield against any imputation of sincerity which may be awarded me for the above BRYAN MORSE. emarks.

TOWNSEND, Feb. 18, 1839.

FRIEND GARRISON. Pardon me for requesting a short space in your padid not intend to misrepresent my remarks. Pains the proceedings of the friends of the new project, ones congregational minister. Very true I am, honestly importance of the new paper, which is to be (press nd conscientiously, too. If it be a reproach, I cheer- edly so, at least,) devoted to the cause. fully bear it. To my God I am accountable for it. I Look at the consistency of this gentleman's noveowever, say, that I made no effort to circulate it, and paper: that when any one wished to borrow it. I was careful hat when any one wished to borrow it, I was careful or request them to return it to me when they should loyd Garrison, has been for eight years the mst in-avered what they wished. And why? Because I defatigable pioneer, and the sharpest sword in the autisal property and whereas, neither the Librator, nor its manly and talented editor, has departed from have read what they wished. And why? Because I ot? Not because I object to its anti-slavery princieles, but because it advances and advocates sentiments therefore a relation to other important subjects, which I conscintiously and solemnly believe incorrect, and contrary the word of God. Now, friend Garrison, you say on would sooner part with limb or life than abandon your anti-slavery principles. So would I. But when we converse respecting the sabbath-the ministry-hunan government-non-resistance-perfectionism, &c. we are at variance. You honestly think you are in the right; so I think I am right. My views and printiples, in relation to those subjects, I hold dear as life Now, how can I consistently and honestly patronise or sanction the circulation of a paper, advocating sentiments which I believe to be unscriptural and injurious to the best interests of man, for time and eterity? I cannot do it. I shall not do it. Again you say, 'Of course, I am zealous in favor of

a new paper.' The inference is neither necessary nor orrect. Multitudes entertain similar views respecting the Liberator, that I do; but they are no zealots for or against a new paper. Some of them will probably subscribe for it. So shall I, if it be purely anti-slavery. But you say, I made a 'labored speech' to persuade ALL who take the Liberator in Townsend to dis ontinue their subscription. This is wholly incorrect never made a speech either private or public, either to dissuade any from subscribing, or persuade to dis-continue their subscriptions. Indeed, I did not know that there was more than one subscriber to the Liberator in town, till within a few days. With him I have made no effort to have him drop the paper. If there are indeed other subscribers, they have never heard ride the storm, and land us all safely in the long-wished me say any thing on the subject, one way or the other. for and joyfully anticipated haven of universal and perpetual Liberty Thus stands the case.

Yours for the slave, DAVID STOWELL

THE NEW PAPER AND THE PLOT!!

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON, the 'new paper.' During the few months, in which who call themselves abolitionists! And it seems in S. Society, I have felt an increasing conviction, that termination. there existed an imperious necessity for a 'new paer.' The fact that the mass of abolitionists were

just be established. ians-the fatal instrument of destruction to our no- not wish to do either. Let it be ecting,-I spoke strongly and decidedly against the lan, friends and foes being witness.

But, sir, 'matters and things' assumed a new asimmediately took hold heart, hand and pledge in the thereby advance the cause of the slave. Massachusetts Abolitionist.'

But, sir, I feel grieved, wounded, hurt at the spirit Wholesale charges have been poured pon us from your (non-resisting) battery. , we are charged with hypocrisy! And why? Bee are not desirous to throw Wm. Lloyd Garrison, ike another Jonah, out of the ship. Sir, I repudiate any thing in favor of non-resistance, it ship with the Abolitionist? Then has Br. Garrison something to say in opposition to it in every lecture he slave against him. But I do not believe it. We love was something that he seemed to scorn the use of in you, sir, as one of the pioneers of our army. We discussing this question. All that he did say consisted value the Liberator as the old bell that tolled its loud of positive assertions, and an attempt at ridicule. Thus, and solemn peal when all was gloom and midnight he compared those who believe in this principle to men as the successful alarmist of a people who were almost dead to the claims of the slave. And still we
say to those who like it, 'take it.' But, sir, though
we love you, we do not love to be unjustly charged, nor to be proclaimed as traitors and clerical plotters, go out.' Again, speaking of voting, he wanted for following out the honest convictions of our hearts. to know how long it had been since people found out Pursue your course of denunciation, and you compel that it was wrong to vote? Answering the question and who will bear this-ay, who? If you suppose non-resistance. Here are two of his assertions. 'It is that we shall be scared out of its list of friends, you a moral duty to go to the polls; and every true aboli-Our motto is, daty, regardless of consequences; and do you make it out that it is a moral duty to go to the mands at our hand the support of the Massachusetts moral action, too. This, of course, would comprehend Abolitionist.

DANIEL WISE. Yours for the slave, Quincy, Mass.

DORCHESTER, February 11th, 1839.

FRIEND AND BROTHER GARRISON : Is the Rev. Daniel Wise, of Quincy, a regularly the law. An armed force is necessary to put the law onstituted agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery in force. A call is made for troops. Does friend Wise, Society? Does he receive a salary from the Society for who is a professed minister of the gospel of peace, feel his services? Does the Massachusetts Auti Slavery So. prepared to shoulder his musket, and march down iety pay him from its treasury for using every effort in South to liberate the slaves, vi et armis? This is pohis power, ay, every scheme, whether honest, or mean litical action. Does he feel it a moral duty to use it? and contemptible, to destroy the long-tried and faith. If he does, I presume there are many besides the nonfully conducted Liberator, and the influence of the resistance folks, who would rather hesitate about poor, despised, down-trodden slave's earliest and most adopting such a measure as this. And yet, if it is efficient advocate and unflinching friend? If so, I in. true that a man is morally bound to go to the polls.

tment, from what I heard before I went out of the known far and wide. If, sir, the Liberator is to bdeneeting. But, in the case I am now commenting stroyed or supplanted, then farewell, a long farcell, to the glorious prospects of entire and universalee dom in our beloved country. The gentleman ave alluded to is sowing discord and contention, produing divisions and strife, in the great and holy cau he his article, as you please. Conscious rectitude of prin- professes to love and advocate. The friends other cause of abolition invited him to deliver an addre on incerned, or identified with the interest of the down- slavery at the Methodist meeting-house in this wn, some two weeks since. After his address, he tined his coat, or put on a new one, and zealously calle for subscribers and friends to a new political aboion newspaper; and again last evening in the Buist meeting-house, pursuant to an invitation given im after I, as secretary of the society, in this townbad given general publicity of the meeting, in order teall er, to set at right one or two incorrect expressions in out a full andience, he delivered an address, andher he Liberator of the 15th inst. The 'friend,' I presume, in the disorganizing manner which has charactered seem to be taken to announce that I am an orthodox out and presents the paramount claims and the reat

am reported to have said, 'that a copy of the Liber- ments. At the first annual meeting of the Drfolk ator was sent me gratuitously.' True I did. But that Anti-Slavery Society, the preamble and resoutions I said, I was careful not to let any of my family read which follow were introduced, and warmly anyehet, is incorrect. They read it when they choose. I did, mently advocated by this same advocate for new

Whereas the Liberator, in the hands of William the heaven-descended principles of our co

Resolved, That we sternly repudiate, any m which may be taken to supplant either that paer or its editor, and we hereby pledge ourselves to o our utmost to sustain them both. Any remarks or comments on the above wold be

uperfluous. The same gentleman who presented the above, and advocated its adoption by the Society, (and it would have been adopted by a large majority, if the question had been taken, no doubt.) is now acting indianetrical

opposition to his own concocted and adorted senti-

I intended to have communicated some facts con ected with the annual meeting of the Norfek County Anti-Slavery Society; but its being now somewhat late in the day, I will not trouble you with them. I will only say in regard to them, that the Rev. Mr. Torrey was on hand, and monopolized abou one half of the whole time of the meeting, and prevented the Society from doing the business which was important and highly necessary for the advancement of the tause in Norfolk County. I will add, that now, while the empest is beating with violence and fury-while a dark and gloomy cloud, charged with thunder and ightning, comes blackening around, and threaten ing the destruction of the good and safe ship ABOLI-TION, in the name of humanity, in the name of Hiaven. I beseech all good men and true on board to act well their part, do their duty, and unfurl nothing but the

ORIN P BACON.

THE WAR BEGUN.

MARSHFIELD, Feb. 22, 1839. Bro. Garrison,-The war against the nen-resistants Permit me to explain, through your columns, what has already begun; and that from a quarter whence may appear to be contradictory in my course relative we should least have expected it-from some of those be honor to act as agent for the Mass. A. tended to be, so far as they can effect it, a war of ex-

The Rev. Daniel Wise came down here last week per.' The fact that the mass of abolitionists were without an anti-slavery paper, seemed to my mind tures on slavery; but, in part at least, to get subscribafficient to settle that point. For many and various ers for the 'new paper,' and to fight against the prinreasons, these abolitionists never would and never ciple of non-resistance. He was exceedingly modest will take the Liberator. A paper from another State, in his mode of procedure; for when he asked people to evidently, does not meet their wants and wishes; con- subscribe for a paper, he generally commenced by in sequently, they must go unsupplied, or a new paper quiring if they did not wish to take the Liberator, the Emancipator, or the 'new paper.' With this view, formed without any communica- which he would prefer any one should take, the Lib n with the plot-masters general, who have been so erator or the new paper. After some hesitation, he renercifully flaggilated divocate of another paper, be. more closely, he said he could say with a man at a ving that it might be effective, where the Libera- certain tavern, who discovered hairs in the butter, or could never get admission, until your 'Watchman, 'that he preferred having the hairs served up in one what of the night?' startled me by the springing of plate, and the butter in another.' Yet this is the his rattle, and his alarming cries of 'Plots'! Treach. man, who, the very day before the annual meeting at ery! Clerical schemes! Sectarian plans!' &c. At Boston, declared that the Liberator, in the hands of first, I supposed this alarm to be a mere 'quirk,' that Willian Lloyd Garrison, was the sharpest sword in the Queen Mab had breathed into his ear in some soft anti-slavery war-that neither the Liberator, nor its ur of slumber; but, on inquiring of a member of manly and talented editor, had departed from the he Board, I was solemnly assured that the evidence heaven-descended principles of our cause-and who of the plot was clear and decisive, and would soon be sternly repudiated any attempt which might be made made public. Upon this I determined to oppose the to supplant either that paper or its editor.' It seems, new paper, thinking it better that the mass of abolition- however, that a change has since been wrought in his ists should go without a paper, than that a new one views. Then he could swallow butter, hairs and all, ould go into being as the mere tool of some secta. (to use his own elegant comparison,) but now he does ble organizations. Hence, at Dedham-the County body disputes the right of Mr. Wise, and those who labor with him, to establish as many papers as they please; but it is asked, for the sake of consistency a least, that they will not pretend to friendship for the ect at the convention. From conversations with per- Liberator, while they are branding its editor, and all

ons of many sects, and from the lucid explanations (!) who think with him, as recreants to the cause of free f Bros. St. Clair and Torrey, I became satisfied that dom. If they really wish to destroy the Liberator, let he rumor of a plot was, like Colonization, a complete them honestly confess it; and they will find enough ambug—the mere romance of abolition—a suspicious who would call themselves real dyed-in-the-wool aboli dea, conjured up by the wizard influence of certain tionists to aid them, though they might lose the assistcidents, that seemed to look plot-wise. Hence, sir, ance of some of those who are now striving to build

ny fears of a plot being scattered to the four winds, up the new paper, in the fond hope that they shall Friend Stanton remarked, with some degree of truth, at the annual meeting, that the ground of his objection with which you have opposed the friends of the 'Ab- to the Liberator was not that it admitted questions not connected with slavery into its columns, but it was the question. And he might have said, with equal truth probably, that it was not merely the question to which ause we declare what is the solemn truth! viz: that he objected, but the side of the question. For while it is considered treason to the anti-slavery cause to say is perfectly it the charge as unjust, untrue, and unkind. Is friend. order to speak against it. Though Mr. Wise opposed ship to the Liberator and its editor antipodes to friend. the Liberator for advocating this principle, yet he had usands of as warm hearts as ever glowed for the delivered. Not that he reasoned against it, for reason every friend and supporter of the Abolitionist to bene your opposer, or to be stigmatised as a traitor- tion.' These are the arguments used to put down ertainly have mistaken the character of some of us. tionist will go to the polls.' Pray, Mr. Wise, how nough it cost us the loss of our greatest champion's polls? 'O, because it is political action—we have endship, we say DUTY. And duty to the slave de- agreed to use political action.' We have agreed to use action in churches. Ergo, it is my duty to join a Hoping that you will soon cease your hostility to church, and that particular church, too, in which I can the new paper, and regard it as a co-worker in our noble and hallowed enterprise, I remain,

But we have agreed to use political action. Well, voting is not all the political action a man may de. War comes under the head of political action. Let us suppose that Congress should pass a bill to-morrow, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. Probably the slaveholders would resist

because the anti-slavery societies have agreed to use our Colonies, and the world at large. I have sent you

here the Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Duxbury, in reply to means precluded from pleading the cause of the slave. an objection against going to the polls on the ground On the contrary, the slavery of India, the slave-trade that many did not believe it right, that every man was of Africa, and the freedom and welfare of the Negro bound to believe it his duty to go to the polls. Now wherever found, are matters of special and legitimate this may be true, or it may not. It is merely a matter interest. It is likely, however, that the present state may believe it to be my duty to join the Methodist which we shall feel it our duty to press upon the imchurch; but he would hardly think of arguing that mediate attention of the people and parliament. In fact in an anti-slavery meeting. Yet he might do so consequence, my recent public addresses have had a with as much propriety as he can insist that it is my particular reference to the oppressions practised by duty to vote. For, whether it is or not, will depend British rulers upon one hundred millions of our fellowupon the truth of a general principle which must be subjects in our Eastern empire. We hope by a vigorstablished on grounds totally independent of the abo- ous effort to effect an early alteration in the adminislition question. When he has convinced me of the tration of public affairs in India-such an alteration as truth of this general principle, he may then, as an abo- will relieve the bulk of the natives (the cultivators of it to the case of the slave. But, until then, any at- and lead to the abolition of slavery throughout the countempt to do so will be travelling from the record, vio-lating the compact, and leaving the common ground of Remember me to all friends in Boston, and ever belating the compact, and leaving the command ground ob-auti-slavery union. This course is so clearly and ob-lieve me with growing affection,

Your devoted friend, viously wrong, that I am surprised to see men of seuse supporting it, and can account for it only by supposing that their hatred of non-resistance has obscured their mental vision. Still, however much they may hate ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VERMONT ANTIthis principle, I do not yet believe a majority of the abionists can be made willing to ostracise all who cannot engage in this particular kind of political ac- Dear Friend Garrison : tion. It savors too much of the time

When a pillory held a Papist's ears, And the gallows rope a Quaker woman, suit the meridian of the nineteenth century.

Friend Wise stated that some had said there was vision in the anti-slavery ranks. 'This,' said he, 'is ot the fact. There is no division. There will be none, unless we are driven to it by those who opcose the new paper. There is a limit to human en urance, and even a worm, when trodden upon, will ern upon the aggressor.' What he means by being trodden upon, I cannot conceive, unless it is the re-Lord Peter (the Pope) as concluding not to call in neighbor Dominic with his red hot tongs to seize upon Martin'and Jack, providing they would confess that a crust of brown bread was a leg of mutton. So, if we will consent to go to the polls, very good; otherwise, we are to be drummed out of the ranks, and ultimately handed over to the tender mercies of Hubbard Wins ow's 'brotherhood!'

But there is a division in the anti-slavery ranks Mr. Wise's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. And it has been caused solely by this attempt to bind men's consciences, and destroy individual freedom by the despotic law of an association. Here is the great evil of combinations. There is generally too little regard for individual rights-too much of a disposition o swallow up the unit in the great mass. evil which cannot be too carefully guarded against. The only way to heal this division, is to retain the broad platform upon which our societies were originally formed-which admits all, of every name, sect, party, who believe in the universal sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of immediate emancipation. this be done, we may still go on in harmony and love in the work of universal freedom. But, if this new doctrine is persisted in, and its friends succeed in inicing the anti-slavery society to declare that every man is morally bound to go to the polls, then there must be a permanent separation, and on their heads will be the consequences. TRUTH TELLER.

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON. 8 Duncan-street, Newington. Edinburgh, January 5, 1839.

I was truly delighted to recognise, once more, your handwriting, annexed to Mr. Burley's letter, of the 24th tra stamp, and the discussions which they elicited November. Most entirely do I reciprocate your senti- were intensely interesting. Here are a few of the nents of unalterable attachment. I sometimes feel most important of the resolutions, which I must transvery culpable in not keeping up a regular correspon- cribe without further comment. dence; while, at other times, I feel to some extent exthe communion table, and by apologizing for their unfortunate relation,' do more to strengthen the corresponding to the communion table, and by apologizing for their unfortunate relation,' do more to strengthen the bonds of slavery and arrest the current of public progressively down to the present time. Hard work, in the way of public speaking, constant high excite-chivalrous defenders of the South. ment, and considerable anxiety occasioned by the posure of our West-India question, have wrought their effects upon me, and reduced me to a condition of great and distressing physical disorder and debility. Hence I have taken up my pen only when absolutely sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to effect compelled. The state of my feelings has induced me put off whatever admitted of procrastination, so that debts have been continually increasing, and I am at last obliged to declare myself insolvent, and ask my friends freely to forgive me, having nothing to pay. Can you thus remit the heavy debt I owe you?

am now taking strong medicine, and resting for a riend is an invalid, with a weak stomach and a weak

his country, to learn that you are suffering from body affliction. It is, however, matter of joy, my dear any abolitionists in the United States-Therefore, other, to behold the now resistless progress of those great truths which you were, under God, so instrucental in propagating and applying when your counrymen were almost universally indifferent or disaffected to the claims of the slave. How great the reward the Senatorial libetler. f your sacrifices, and labors, and perils! The little he has become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation. There is now lying open before me, the first the olume of the Liberator, dated January 1st, 1831. On the first page you say, 'Aid me, New-England!' New-England has aided you. Your native State is 'politically and morally regenerated upon the question of slavery.' What hath God wrought! Well representatives of freemen meet to legislate in favor may you be hopeful. 'The kind God of your fathers

hat I do not think of America. I devour with eagernestion, as it is possible to be on this side of the Atesidence in the United States, enables me to undertand pretty well the bearing and comparative importand pretty well the bearing and comparative import-nce of the events recorded in your anti-slavery peri-class whose special benefit it professes to reg

with what sincerity and fulness of desire I could exclaim. 'Amen, with all my heart !' To keep on this freedom is, for the present, better done here than it could be with you. I cherish, nevertheless, a strong and confident hope that I shall see you again, and be traval of the high trust reposed in them, and as a cowering down to the dark spirit of slavery, wholly allowed to do and suffer something more in the field of the working the support of the support of the dark spirit of slavery, wholly unworthy the representatives of Vermonters. freedom is, for the present, better done here than it warfare, which is endeared to me not less by the inand proofs of affection so abundantly furnished me by ward. The Society has been very active, and has acny fellow-soldiers.

Indies, I have been engaged, as my health allowed me, their pledges, which amounted to more than \$2,000, Aborigines Protection Society-a most praiseworthy circumstances. Among the donations was a valuable and valuable institution, founded by Mr. Buxton and gold necklace, presented by the mother of Alvan Stewother philanthropic individuals, with a view to the im- art. provement of the condition of the native inhabitants of

nolitical action, it is equally true that he is bound to several newspapers containing a pretty full exposition objects the slaves by force in a certain contingency.

It was stated by some one at the Convention, I be-advocating its claims to public support, I am by no on, about which we may honestly differ. He of British India will be that part of the great subject majority of the States were slaveholdin power of the Union has now passed i of the non-slaveholding States, and how nanimity or justice is there in using the oppression and insult of the Souther Morris, it seems, goes home to make a people;—to set a light on every hill, a to bring upon us nobody knows. onist, rightfully urge upon me the duty of applying the soil) from the existing evils of the revenue system,

GEORGE THOMPSON.

SLAVERY SOCIETY. MIDDLEBURY, Vt. Feb. 21, 1839.

After a tedious ride of two days, I arrived at this place late on Tuesday night, whither I came for the purpose of attending the fifth annual meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society. The Society comnenced its session yesterday morning, and the proceedings have now (Thursday evening) just been brought to a close. Although much fatigued, and suffering for want of sleep, I must not fail to redeem

my promise by giving you a brief statement of the

proceedings.

A large number of the hard-handed, honest yeomanry of Vermont were present, notwithstanding the extreme badness of the travelling; and the meeting, us there need be no division, if we will bow down and as a whole, was decidedly one of the best that I have worship at the ballot-box! Dean Swift represents delegates, reminded me of our never to be forgotten Convention of young men at Worcester. It was indeed a glorious anniversary, and the proceedings cannot fail to give a fresh and powerful impetus to the anti-slavery cause in the Green Mountain State. The meeting was chiefly a homespun affair, brother Orange Scott and myself being the only individuals present from any other State; and as we are both Vermonters by birth, we can hardly be considered an excepnon to the remark. The speeches were generally excellent; the more so from the fact that they were short and to the purpose. Each individual was limited, by a rule, to twenty minutes; and to this judicious regulation, taken in connection with the promptness and energy of the President in despatching the business, the meeting owes, in no small degree, its inter-

est. Among those who were present, to participate in the proceedings, were the fire-tried Murray, whom you once justly pronounced the Clarkson of Vermont, Chauncey L. Knapp, the Secretary of State, a good speaker, and a fine specimen of our Vermont young nen, Edward D. Barber, an old pioneer and able de fender of the cause, who, amidst all the cross-currents and hurricanes of party, has proved inflexible in is attachment to the great interests of humanity, and the bold and fearless Miller, who signafized himself by his efforts in behalf of Greece, and who is a real sui generis. Mr. Barber, the corresponding Secretary, as you well know, is one of the most prominent nembers of the democratic party in this State. The Annual Report, which was from his pen, contained a earching examination of Atherton's gag resolutions, which, when it is published, I intend to send to Mr. Van Buren and the editors of the Washington Globe, and Boston Morning Post, as a specimen of Vermont democracy. The resolutions were all of the most ul-

Resolved, That northern churches and professing erated by my circumstances. Let me tell you the christians, by holding fellowship with southern slave.

> Resolved, That slaveholding, under all possible circumstances, is a sin, and ought to be immediately repented of and abandoned; and hence every philanthropist and christian—in short, every moral agent—is under the most solemn obligation to use all means

> Resolved, That we have no fellowship with that opposition to slavery which only manifests itself by opposing abolition.

Resolved. That Charles G. Atherton, a member of Congress from New Hampshire, by introducing his gag resolutions in the House of Representatives of the short time from my public labors, in the hope of recovery. Already I feel myself better, though unfit
for any intellectual occupation. Pardon, therefore,
the imperfections of this miserable scrawl. Your
the imperfections of this miserable scrawl. Your
and christian people.

Whereas, the Hon. Henry Clay, in his recent head. It permitted in the good providence of God, again to go forth and plead the cause of the oppressed, I trust I shall be able to exercise some degree of restraint over myself. To preserve my health, it will be necessary to get he will be able to exercise the cause of the oppressed to be a solution of the control of be necessary to act by rule. I must speak neither so often, so loud, nor so long, as I have been accustomed to do.

It grieves me, as it will grieve all your friends in this country, to learn that you are suffering from both the context of the country, to learn that you are suffering from both the country, to learn that you are suffering from both the context of the country, to learn that you are suffering from both the context of the country, to learn that you are suffering from both the context of the country, to learn that you are suffering from both the context of the country to learn that you are suffering from both the context of the country, to learn that you are suffering from both the context of the country to learn that you are suffering from both the context of the country to be context of the country to any that, with them the rights of property are nothing—that, with them the rights of property are nothing—that the deficiency of the powers of the general property are nothing—that the deficiency of the powers of the general property are nothing—that the deficiency of the powers of the general proper -and whereas, we consider ourselves as 'ultra'

Resolved, That the foregoing extract contains alle-gations which are contradicted by all our declara-tions and all our measures as a body or as individuals, and are gross and infamous slanders upon on character; which we cast back with indignation upon

Resolved, That if, in the language of Mr. Clay, it is the first duty of Congress, in its legislation over the District of Columbia, to make the District favailable, comfortable and convenient as a seat of government of the whole union,' still we deny that n nake you a thousand times so many as ye are, and less you as he hath promised you!'

Do not think, because I do not write to America, the sound in the population are slaves, and where slave slave-ships exhibit it to the scorn and reproach of civilized nations as the greatest slave mart in christendom.

Resolved, That we are as much as ever convinced of the great sin of African Colonization, which was founded in an unholy union of slaveholding and inselieve that I am as familiar with the details of the the checkion, as it is possible to be on this side of the Aintic. The checkion I obtained, during my short
sidence in the United States, enables me to underand pretty well the bearing and comparative importodical, and by constant and regular reading, I keep up with you in your glorious career, and complete from time to time my historical knowledge.

You express a wish to have me by your side.

You express a wish to have me by your side.

On the light than a hopeless struggle to sustain a sinking reputation, rather than frankly to acknowledge an error, and co-operate with those who have discovered the fallacy of their scheme and honestly rebuked its wickedness. estly rebuked its wickedness

Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret claim, 'Amen, with all my heart!' To keep on this the manner in which the resolutions of this State on the water is an act of daily self-denial. I am only the subject of slavery, the slave-trade and the right of econciled to my painful separation by the considerpetition, were treated by our Senators in Congress,
tion that the little I can do for the cause of universal
on their presentation of them in the Senate of the

These resolutions show the soundness of Vermont alts and injuries I received, than by the kindnesses abolitionism. Depend upon it, the cause here is oncomplished much during the past year in various Since the abolition of the apprenticeship in the West- ways. The liberality of the delegates was shown by a bringing before the public the claims of the London not withstanding most of them are farmers in moderate

Yours affectionately, OLIVER JOHNSON.

CONGRESS Correspondence of the Journal of Country In the Senate, to-day, we had from Mr. hio, a very long and energetic ABOLITION HARANGUE. I doubt much whether a single Senator I doubt much whether a single Senator to endorse Mr. Morris' views. His own subject, so far as his resolutions weat, the public some days ago. What are we when Senators come into the national make war upon the Constitution,—and u the Union. (!!) When the Constitution u majority of the States were slaveholding power of the Union has now passed in

> to bring upon us nobody knows what from that quarter. It is not in the for the South to submit tamely to the taliation—resentment—must be exp form or other. [Terrible!] Having no notes of Mr. Morris' sy undertake with any precision to give h nor to state, even in substance, his vie ed a number of abolition petitions, v oked to three things; ab District, the prohibition of the inter-St and the refusal to admit into the Unio tolerating slavery. In present tend against the strongest feelin-interest;—the decided disa which he addressed; and the of this District, who had asked might not be heard. [Here Signa of sapprobation were strongly loud talking, &c.] Mr. oise and tumult, but he would had not moved in this matter his position. His feet were of humanity. When the resolut S. C. (Mr. Calhoun) were int ago, with the avowed object of tioning, how were they treate with all possible respect, pri when he offered his own re nestion which still agitated the ey treated? Let the record of The poor privilege was allowed, go to the table. What were the ay, brought in a remonstra-etition; and did any one

The Senator from South Carolina on gratulated the eloquent Kentuche nation, that abolition is deed assed through it. I congratulate ut it is not so. Let me tell him. he was in intrigue, he saw id aside for other things to take its on dead? Thousands of living sertion. He held in his hand the ration paper of Kentucky, a paper that nority, and it declared that abolitionism han ever in Ohio, and was not confin nd humble, but was esponsed ere innuential, intelligent, pious, and ery-not merely in the abstract-but There were some poor, grov Ohio, who attempted to get into powe g that petitions could be treated with see empt, without any evasion or denial of the tion; but the people of Ohio had too muc

pon that? A great and vital ques ountry, and we are suffered to have one class of petitions are read and wen reception is denied to the other

elf. but for his State and

My constituents ask that slavery may rom the Capital of their country, as ient, improper, incompatible with the overnment, withering, and blightin rospects of the nation. Shall they He had been called the high priest of ome of the Whig papers. But there we eld those views, far transcending him maintain them. If he was the high priesen, where did he imbibe its doctrines? he this love of freedom? The author ion of Independence-every word of y engraven on his heart, and could no ted from it. Yes, Sir, it was from reat apostle of liberty, whose statue, it was the reat apostle of liberty, whose statue, it was from the read pass without involuntary home ho taught me that, in this contest, the attribute that could take part w o I use words too strong for the words of the author of the hristian America? This is not the amble individual before you, but of the erson, to whom the world is more opts of civil liberty than to any li-e an incendiary? Did he call fo solation, such as the senator from l oquent oration, pictured to u rer. As he went along, Mr. rub. He had often, he said orthern man with Southern fee naracter to give the Chief Magio puntry? He wanted to see a Pres not of the slave party, or of the riv. He ther and asked him if one of the ok in favor of slavery? 'cannot say.' Yes, Sir, I cannot say.' Yes, Sir, cont work in favor of slavery was wri ling; a work that fell still-be ciary, all of them, he said, were the ion of the Ho
shish provides that
to d, or shall use
for aving refused
sl seven years
as contended tha
with a the spirit of
tree of this law to se r the friends of slavery. The pro y of the Judges of the other flouse, and d y of the Judges of the Supreme Court, were solders;—and what from them could be at his subject?

He treated the question whether slaves are

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Wise asked to Mr. G. would Mr. W.) would of the House Gray moved Lost 83 to 91. Menifee made

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nd after alluding to some facts, he do octrine was contrary to the principles He maintained that the 'ten miles so the nation—and that the people of Oi to come here, bringing their wives and cout being shocked at the sight of merchained together, and driven into hopeless He said much about the border difficulties. hio and Kentucky, growing out and kentucky, growing out of the men of remarked that they had been the men of the politics of the State, &c. On the coop, he dwelt very earnestly, and said how go home to set a light on every hill-coople to a sense of their wrongs, &c. &c.

The question of reception was m nd that question was laid on the table

Correspondence of the Journal of Comment WASHINGTON, February 19th. MINISTER TO HAYTI.

Mr. Slade moved to amend the Bill by it tem for the outfit and salary of an Amba raordinary and Minister Pleuipotentiary The motion was pronounced out of order, a out it can and will be renewed tomorrow. This motion follows out the petitions on general debate may be expected upon inghtily to hasten the crisis.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT. Mr. Giddings' speech is in the Intellig t is very strong. The language is not ublished speech. But it appears that elated not to the necessity of abolishin

istrict, so much as to the slave trade Now, the new code of laws for the L pretofore mentioned, which was p ambers of Maryland, and Mr. Doo abolishes the traffic in slaves, within this Congress could never find time to act up though it was prepared under their order. Committee, consisting of the two gentle named. Perhaps the interference of the a litionists has had the effect to prevent the this code, which was framed without refer abolition petitions.

abolition petitions.

In the S-nate, the great question was agitt
Morris, in his remarks on the bill for the a

Morris, in his remarks on the bill for 'the arme pation of Florida.'

This bill is considered, I believe, as an admition measure; and not one of the opposition voted for it. The bill was on its passage whe Morris, of Ohio, rose and asked time to examine particularly some of the provisions of the bill, constitutional and political point of view.

Mr. Benton was opposed to any further delay, bill had been before the Senate from the beginnithe session, and he hoped it would now be fix acted upon.

Mr. Morris then remarked that the bill had pass a third reading without attracting any attention.

a third reading without attracting any attent it had been rejected in the Senate; but ago brought up, by appeals to sympathy and pre

nts occurred :
see made the period of the see when the washis duty is stead of this, and then pour Duncan said Globe a fortificanley's speech

as the same precisely, in principle, with soldiers-around the that is—citizen soldiers

ther—which Bill was almost unanithe Senate The measure was, in TOR, Feb. 9th. sgrace to a christian country, and n Mr establish a corps of citizen soldiers; nillions of acres of land; and give ow earthly responsibility. By form-now earthly responsibility. By form-now earthly responsibility. By form-dependent up an inter-communica-were to do what the whole army,

ned with them, failed to do They were to be It had been ky was settled in this way, but it The settlers of Kentucky took ed themselves, but they were Never was such a project Was Christian America to Naboth's vineyard was How could we prosper. ally? The destiny of nations is in who rules the Universe. Mr. M. ther remarks on the policy of taking rating a new slave state. [Some Abolition.] Yes, Sir, said Mr.

was in the cause of justice, pable rights of man, hi o throw sufficient population into dave State; and to help to stop nate on me the fate of Lovejoy all not stience me. Sir, what is if He has gained an immortal of his murder is loathed and de-tended in the first state of the state of the state of the which I cannot bear to think? ded against it. Give those men ke care. Gentlemen may sneer which they call a mere rhe -a few steps further, and Stop while you can, and whole combined ree millions of people, stimu iomination; and that I and all necks to it, are proscribed If Har political proscription shall what my conscience and reason

e a brief reply,-remarking that he to take possession of the pul r peaceful sett at Mr. Morris's ravings attract-

by the following vote ea, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, of Conn. Walker, Wall, Wilrd Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Crit-Kean, Merrick, Morris, Pren-th, of Ind. Spence, Swift, Tall-

ce of the Journal of Commerce

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21st. ented an unusual and painful scene lay. I say painful, but it no doubt the lookers on. The news spread ing, that Duncan was to be impaled in the House, and that, in all probas to witness the speciacle. No paral for the scene, except in the glad ancient Rome. The spectators all another were slain. Loud applause sometimes cheered on the combat-times, deep silence and attention

al and a humiliating spectacle to t has driven out all decency and from the Capitol, and the time is rsonal abuse, on the floor of the ded, not by mere fist-a-cuffs, but It is said that many is now go armed to the capitol, and, if s occasion for it. The specta-with the show to-day, nobody and all that the parties did was ry foul epithet that the Billings

disgusting details :- but give

House to inquire, whether Alexmber from Ohio, had published in tatements abusive of Mr. Stanley whether this was not a breach of ther the member offending ought Mr. Prentiss supported the resoluth, in a very animated speech,of suffering them to protect them-opposed to the duel law, believing age blackguardism, and he called other to protect its members, or to arms of chivalry. He called the base to that part of the duel law it any person shall call another a obrious language to him to fight a duel, he shall be punishmprisonment in the Penitentiary,
Mr. Duncan's publication came
he law. He called upon the framly what they meant by it. s spoke, there was a call of the

was most unnecesary, for the members s, are rarely absent.

save the trouble of enquiries, avowip of the publication, signed by his

at the duel law would be found practious, though he had reluctantly voted hoped that the gentleman from Mass., the was influential in the passage of have come forward, on this occasion,

flowed in a long justification of his that, in the House, he was preventthe previous question, from reply to ms there made in reference to him; I rebruary, the Intelligencer contain-age of him; that this abusive speech to no where but in the newspapers; contined friends had been abused and habitually on this floor, in the other c lean and hungry federal letter-writ-by the opposition; that he was driv-ation by necessity, stern necessity. was contrary to his better judg better feeling, and as he was con parliamentary laws and decorum the case was his apology to his be country. Every word he had a his heart, to be true, and every d by. He had not the duel law in hen he wrote the articles, but he held of that law, at any gentleman's call, he, the session would be over, and he aggreed would be out of the ten

New-York, reminded the House that hearly at an end, and that there would even the question of the con of the House over the subject. He ad them that another case of privilege the calendar, and must first be disposivably more important than this single

hen the duel law would be inopera-

of a member of this House was sacrisked the floor from Mr. Gray, and said

would not move the previous question,) would call up that prior case, and de-House a decision of it. d that the whole subject lie on the ta-

to 91.

5 made a long speech directed personal5 Duncan, and, in the course of it, two
tred that delighted the spectators. Mr.
the point that Mr. Duncan had admitted
wronged and insulted, and that, thereduty to have demanded redress instanter;
this, he had husbanded his wrath for
the poured it out in a newspaper.

8 said he prepared the article and sent it pared the article and sent it the Intelligencer

Yes, said Mr. M., but 'you kept back the publication till the duel Bill had become a law.' [Here a tumultuous shout of applause arose from persons on the
floor, and was re-echoed by the galleries.] The Speaker interposed and gave notice that he should clear the
galleries at the next offence.

Mr. Duncan. If the member from Ky. means to
say that I intended to take advantage of the duelling
law, in any way, he is, &c. &c.—using very unparliamentary expressions. [Loud cries of order, and a
check from the Chair [

Mr. Menifee. The time has passed by for offsets.

and enough in hand, but he went on to make some general remarks on the effects of the duelling law. He deprecated duelling, and would always, he said, prefer to be the principal to the second, but he considered it as a necessary evil, and he gave notice that no laws should stop him from vindicating his reputation. He hould stop him from vindicating his reputation. He belonged to the cavaliers, and not to the puritans or

Mr. Toucey and Mr. Glascock opposed the resolution, and Mr. W. Thompson supported it, but moved to amend it so as to reprimand the member. The House adjourned, without taking the question.

MONDAY Feb. 18.

ABOLITION RESOLUTIONS.

ABOLITION RESOLUTIONS.

In the Senate, we had an unusual dose of Abolition, administered in the form of resolutions, by Mr. Morris. After some Abolition petitions had been presented. Mr. Morris rose and remarked that he had several of the same nature to present, which he had received from time to time, but he had forborne to present them from a fear that he should take up too much of the time of the Senate. He was desirous therefore of placing himself in the right on the subject, and, with this view, had drawn a resolution which he should send to the table with the motion that it lie and be printed. able with the motion that it lie and be printed

n abstract of it.

The resolution asserts:—That the right of petition
s a natural right, and that it is placed, in the Constiation, above the power of legislation, by which it canot be controlled nor restrained, as to manner or mat-; that any intelligent being who is subject to legiser; that any intelligent being who is subject to legis-ative action, ought to enjoy the right to its fullest ex-ent; and that, as a certain portion of the people of he United States entertain the opinion that they have as good a right to petition Congress for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District, and pledge. gainst the admission of new states tolerating sla-

erey, as they have to exercise the right upon any ther subject, all such petitions ought therefore to be eferred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with inright of petition on any of these subjects. 2d. Whether Congress has the power to abolish avery in the District of Columbia or in the Terri-

3d. Whether Congress can restrain any right, because its exercise may tend to call in question the justice and policy of slavery, or to weaken or abolish that yetem in may of the States. stem in any of the States.

The next question goes still deeper into the matter, is the next, with the expenses of raising the same, and remit the whole to the Treasurer of the Society, under the promise that the same shall be immediately and publish their opinions against the institutions of another State, from trial and punishment in the State whose institutions such speaking, writing, &c. was designed to affect; and whether Congress can protect the persons and property of the citizens of any State from violence and injury being done such citizens when in

ower to declare what shall be or shall not be made ary and travelling expenses pro tem.

of Cojumbia

cessarily dropped.

MORAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. t the South :

olled as virtues! The most awful judgments of feelings.

and genuine friend of humanity deserves something man. They obtained an interview with the Committee chant rejoinder, and puts Mr. Clay to open shame .-[See an imperfect sketch of it in another column.]

Another petition, praying our legislature for Less Another petition, praying our legislature for the repeal of all laws of this Commonwealth, making a distinction among the citizens on account of color, has been signed and sent in, by the ladies of Dorchester, and presented by Mr. Bradburn, a representative from Nantucket, who made an able and eloquent address on introducing the subject, particularly on account of the low and scurrilous attempts, which had been made to render the signers of a former petition ridiculous. Mesers Greenled of Brad er petition ridiculous. Mesers, Greenleaf of Bradher petition machinis. Messis, Greenleaf of Brad-ford, and Thayer of Braintree, two among the weakest and most intolerably annoying members of the House, undertook to answer Mr. Bradburn, and to be very witty, but failed altogether. Have the people of Brad-ford no better man than this Greenleaf? Will they send him another year? Lynn Record.

BOSTON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1839. ADDRESS TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF MAS-SACHUSETTS.

In making the following address to you in our official apacity as the Managers of the Massachuseus Anti-Slavery Society, we solicit your candid attention. Of the motives which impel us to take this step, we aver Mr. Menifee. The time has passed by for objects. They are recognized in chivalry, &c. They are recognized in chivalry, &c. After a white, Mr. Duncan took exception to Mr. Mrs turning towards, and addressing him, instead of the Chair. The Speaker reminded Mr. M. that he was out of order. But, presently, Mr. M. addressed some remarks to Mr. D. and Mr. D. rose and said—if the remarks to Mr. D. rose and said—if the remarks to Mr. D. rose and said nember from Kentucky persists in addressing me, our fidelity of purpose and clearness of vision, it is too late now to attempt to secure it. The perfect unanimity which was manifested, at the late annual meetstored, Mr. M. proceeded and concluded.

Mr. Prentiss made a second speech more personal and vituperative than the first, and remarked that the gentleman from Ky, had torn off the lion's skin from this ass, &c. which produced another general sensa-that unwayering reliance in the perfect unantimeter of the late annual meeting of the State Society, in our re-election as a Board of Managers to watch over the interests of the cause in which we are all so deeply interested, satisfies us that unwayering reliance in the cause in which we are all so deeply interested, satisfies us this ass, &c. which produced another general sensa-tion through the House and the galleries. Another motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 101, nays 91.

Mr. Grav of N. V. snoke, not so much in defence of motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 101, 188591.

Mr. Gray of N. Y. spoke, not so much in defence of Mr. Duncan's course, though he considered it, with some exceptions, a fair offset to the attacks made upon him,—as upon the situation of the House in regard to the subject of privilege. He said that the case to which he had before alluded, had not been acted on by the House. If this matter was bad, that was foul; if this was an insult that was murder. this was an insult, that was murder.

Mr. Wise rose to vindicate himself from what he supposed a personal imputation; but Mr. Gray disclaimed any personal adusion. Mr. Wise would not go into the question before the House, for he said he discharge them to others who are better qualified to discharge them than ourselves, at the earliest opportuagement of the State Society, and its relation to the discharge them than ourselves, at the earliest opportu-

nity.

The circumstances in which we find ourselves placed, at the present time, as your representatives, are not less unpleasant than peculiar. We proceed to detail them for your consideration, with the utmost frankness, and with a yearning desire that we may mutaally apprehend what duty requires of us as the profess ed friends and advocates of bleeding humanity.

Agreeably to a plan recommended at the annual eeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in May last, your Board agreed to undertake the management The House were chiefly engaged in the reception of cettions. The House ordered they should be received in a lump, at the clerk's table, without any call of the States. This triumph was, however, obtained after a ong stringgle. Mr. Adams rebelled against the program of the property of the Parent Society by Massachusetts during the year ending May 1, 1838, amounted to \$10,612, 18 and since the management of the Anti-Slavery cause within this State for one year, as an experiment. The sum that was paid directly into the treasury of the Parent Society by Massachusetts during the year ending May 1, 1838, amounted to \$10,612, 18 and since the management of the Anti-Slavery cause within this State for one year. stringtle. Mr. Adams rebelled against the pro-ire, and refused to offer his petitions—he had only hundred and one of them—but, at length, he sent collecting it. In determining upon the sum to be, one hundred and one of them—but, at length, he sent concerning it. In determining upon the sum to be them to the clerk's table, on the condition that they bledged, under the new arrangement, your Board could should be journalized by the morning, and the journal read as it must be as a matter of course, unless the reading be dispensed with unanimously. So Mr. Adams will bring each petition to the notice of the period, we felt warranted in pledging to the Parent Sojudging from what had been accomplished during that House. By the way, he has a private journal of these petitions, made by himself. I saw a portion of it today, and I much admired its neatness, method, and accuracy. A wonderful man is this John Q. Adams. ary, and \$2500 on the 1st of May-over and above the expense attending its collection. It was expressly stipulated, that whatever money was contributed to the treasury of the Parent Society from this State, whether directly or indirectly, whether obtained by the agents of the Parent or State Society, should be

In order to carry out this arrangement with all due punctuality, a PLAN OF OPERATIONS was drawn up by the General Agent of the Society, (A. A. Phelps,) for the guidance of the various auxiliary societies, which The resolution is a very long one, and I only give was sanctioned by the Board, and seemed well adapted to secure the end in view. Owing to various caus es, however, (some of which were not foreseen,) the Society has been unable to redeem its pledge to that extent, and with that punctuality, which the Board anticipated. On the 1st of February, there was due the Parent Society \$3680. An additional sum of \$2500 will fall due on the 1st of May next: making in the aggregate, \$6180, necessary to redeem the enti-

A few days previous to the late annual meeting in Boston, a delegation (consisting of Messrs. Leavitt and Stanton) was sent from New-York by the Executive Committee of the Parent Society, to confer with your Whether the people of the United States have Board respecting the fulfilment of the pledge. The result of this interview was, the adoption of the follow ing vote :

Voted. That this Board request the Executive made ly this Society, and to become due on the 1st of The next question goes still deeper into the matter, Feb. next, with the expenses of raising the same, and

in this State) to act as financial agent for the Paren The next question is, whether Congress has the Society, the State Society engaging to pay him his sal-

property by any of the States.

One question which would seem naturally to follow from these is admitted, viz:—How far these poners of Congress, if exercised, would be regarded by the States; that, by a harmonious co-operation on the part of the nd how long it would take the Abolitionists, aided by agents of the State and Parent Societies, the sums due shaves, and, if they please, by England, to give laws to the slaveholding States. The final question is whether the removal of the seat of the federal government [to Cincinnati] is not expedient and consistent with sound policy, &c. sound policy, &c.
he resolution also proposes to obtain some statistics
tive to slavery and the slave trade in the District
the management of our cause in this Commonwealth. of Columbia.

Some symptoms of uncasiness were manifested while the document was reading. Mr. Hubbard, who first got the floor, said he was totally opposed to the consideration of this resolution, or of touching the subject in any way in that body. He alluded to the efforts the state when t nade in the other branch with a view to quiet this two societies as at an end, and that they had appointed uestion, through resolutions of Mr. Atherton, and remarked that, though no individual had been more abused than Mr. A. had been, for his course, yet he had, in these resolutions, spoken the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of his State. He held it to be ment, which boded no good to the unity of the cause in ur policy and duty to let this topic alone.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, and Mr. Foster of Tennessee, this State. Even allowing that, by the terms of the ande objections to the reception of the resolution, but agreement, the relation was to continue no longer than the chair pronounced that it was now too late. When the resolution came up for consideration, the Senate buld reject it. Mr. Morris withdrew his motion to still, an act of nullification so abrupt and violent, (estimated to the continue of print the resolution, and, therefore, the matter was ne- pecially in view of the liberal arrangement we had

proposed to the Executive Committee,) and so near the time when the relation would cease by its own limitation, could not, in our view, be justified on any pre-Extract of a letter from a highly intelligent friend text whatever. The refusal of the Committee to acknowledge the existence of the State Society, and of You may expect me in Boston early in the spring. our own as a Board of Managers, even in form, and am sick of the South. The more I see of it, the their avowed determination to take the management ore I dislike it. There is nothing here worth living of our concerns into their own hands, were certainly There is nothing but wrong, and oppression, and calculated to excite the suspicion, that we were redepravity, which must be witnessed in silence, or ex- garded by them with indifference, if not with alienated

Heaven hang over this land! These people have, Anxious, if possible, to avoid even the slightest colere long, a dread account to settle for their violations lision with the Parent Society, we immediately deputed f the righteous laws of God! I will tell you all three of the Board, (Messrs. Phillips, Chapman and when I get back. I have been obliged to burn my Philbrick,) to visit New-York, and confer with the Exournal, and have nothing but memory to depend up- ecutive Committee, carrying with them a letter of inon for retaining such facts as are worth preserving.' structions from us, in relation to this unpleasant affair.

Mr. Philbrick not being able to fulfil his appointment, SENATOR MORRIS. This fearless champion of liberty the delegation consisted of Messrs. Phillips and Chap-

better than a statue of gold at the hands of his coun- and stated the objections which lay in the minds of rymen. We have received his speech in reply to Mr. this Board against the course decided upon by that hay, on the subject of slavery in the District of Co- body. But their arguments and remonstrances avail mbia, and shall lay it all before our readers next ed nothing. No decision was then taken by the Comweek. It occupies ten columns of the Washing- mittee, in form; but, at a subsequent meeting held on ton Globe, and will of course be circulated through all the 21st inst. they decided that they could not alter the southern States. It is an able and most trium- their determination, though 'most sincerely regretting that there should be a difference of opinion between the Committee and the Massachusetts Board.'

In justice to the Committee, we give their reasons

\$3920 have been received, leaving \$3680 due to this Society. From recent consultations had with the Massachusetts Board, we are fully authorized in say-

send him another year? Lynn Record.

A master in the parish of St. James, (La.,) undertaking to correct his slave, the latter plunged a knife through his heart, killing him on the spot.

Into Urcular is dated Feb. 11—more than a week previous to the visit of our delegation; yet the fact that it was printed (and probably sent forth) at that it, was carefully kept from their knowledge by the Committee! Surely, such conduct is not marked by that openness and frankness which should ever prevail among brethren.

(1.) By individuals and societies, and sent lirectly to the Treasury of this Society, and, in the collection of which, the Massachusetts Society took no part,

(2.) By the 'Cent-a-week Societies,' thro' the labors of N. Southard, who is employed and paid by the American Society, (3.) By the direct labors of Messrs. O. Scott, Ichabod Codding, and H. B. Stanton, who were employed and paid by the American Society,

(4.) By Isaac Winslow and H. B. Stanton, at New Bedford, for circulating Thome and Kimball's journal,

(5.) Received of the Treasurer of the Mas-achusetts Society, \$1016,24,—\$500 of which as collected by Messrs. Stanton, Tillson, and Thompson,-the former employed by the American Society;—and \$500 of which were paid by the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Socondition that Mr. Stanton would a address before them and solicit ciety, on condition deliver an address Total.

2. It works badly for both Societies, and for the liberality of Massachusetts abolitionism. By the report of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society, published, it appears, that there was paid into its treasury during the past year \$5777. Since the anniversary of the American Society in May last, there niversary of the American Society in May last, there change our measures. The power of the acounton ensets (deducting the \$1616, received directly from the sets (deducting the \$1616, received directly from the treasury of the Massachusetts Society, and which is included in the above \$5777) \$2304, making a sum total of \$8081, received by both Societies. Under the old arrangement, there was received, during the year total of \$8081, received by both Societies. Under the old arrangement, there was received, during the year total of \$8081, received by both Societies. Thus, under the old arrangement, Society, their part of it, null and void, are not the Execug it, and taking other measures to raise the money been made in perfect harmony, but the abolitionists of your liberal and liberty one to be regarded in the same wing Commonwealth, are able and no doubt willing contracts.

To the above presentation of the case we object-1. That it wears an invidious aspect upon its face. Society. When the Board pledged the sum of \$10,000 by its own limitation to the Parent Society, we expected that both individing the pledge. The first four items, therefore, in the between the two societies. above extract, are needlessly separated from the last, 4. Because in refusing to act in accordance with and obviously for effect.

2. That Mr. Southard, at an early period, when it eties, in such parts of the State as he might think sequences. proper. It was a voluntary movement, and not ren-Society

Stanton.

Massachusetts Society under the old arrangement dur-

6. That more money has probably been spent by to the Executive Committee at New-York. &c. than during any preceding year.

onfidence is shaken, and sectarian jealousy awaken- rence of this Board. What but a falling off, naturally, both on the score of liberality and of effort, on both sides?

remains to be redeemed, and that the Executive Com-mittee feel called upon imperatively to make strenuous ize this Commonwealth. All eyes are turned to Mas efforts to raise the money necessary for this purpose, there is no valid reason presented why the offer made there is no valid reason presented why the offer made the property. Without funds, the State Society can by the Board to the Executive Committee should not be accepted, and thus the form, if not the spirit of the relation be kept up till the annual meeting of the relation because the relation because the relation to t Parent Society in May, so that there may be no collis- Managers; but, while we are called to maintain our ion between the two societies.

which it has been deemed all-important to expend upon political action, especially in the Fourth District. The ost favorable season for delivering public lectures, and collecting funds, is during the fall and winter months; but the political struggle in that District has ccupied nearly all this season, (and yet remains unlecided,) very much to the hindrance of systematic pecuniary efforts on the part of our agents. We have expressed to the Executive Committee at New-York confident belief, that the same amount of labor which has been expended upon that District, would have resulted in the collection of all the money no due the Parent Society; nay, that Mr. Stanton alone ould have raised the necessary amount.

In a subsequent letter addressed to the Board, the Executive Committee argue in favor of a dissolution of the relation between the Parent and State Societies, s follows :

We suppose, as a general principle, that people are rally. the contribution.

was to raise the greater portion of it, or fail to reeive it all!

† It should be borne in mind, that this greater sum was raised during the time of 'the pressure,' when almost the whole country was writhing under a universal backgroupe. versal bankruptcy.

ing, that the Board will not be able to pay this sum, much less the additional sum of \$2500 to fall due on the first of May next; nor do we believe it will be received from the abolitionists of Massachusetts, was less the Executive Committee of the American Society send their own agents into that field to raise it. To the adoption of this latter course, they feel impelled by a sense of the duties they owe the slave. They feel constrained to abandon this 'arrangement' for the following, among other, reasons:

1. It works badly for this Society. Much the greater part of the \$3920 received from Massachusetts, has been raised at the expense of this Society, as the following statement shows. It was collected as follows:

(1.) By individuals and societies, and sent management of the State auxiliaries; and that it will be good policy to give them a monopoly of the anti-\$471 12 slavery funds, and, of course, to have the control of the great body of lecturing and financial agents, and of all the anti-slavery publications.

The danger of entrusting the momentous interests of our sacred cause to the almost exclusive control of any Executive Committee, however upright or numerous, is argued at some length in the Annual Re port, extracts from which are contained in the Liberator of the 22d instant, and to which we would invite the special attention of Massachusetts abolitionists. No local body of men ought to desire or be permitted to assume responsibilities, which should be every where distributed among the auxiliary associations. In the language of the Report- What changes shall be made in the Executive Committee, it is impossible to foresee. In the course of events, another class of men, less faithful and single-hearted, may peradven-\$3920 83 ture hold the reins of government, who, at a favorable Thus, of the \$3920, received from Massachusetts moment, will not hesitate to abuse their power. If Thus, of the \$3920, received from Massachusetts in since this arrangement was entered into, only about \$1000 at the utmost, have been raised by the Massachusetts Society. Nearly all the residue has been raised by the American Society. We ask any candid man, if this is 'carrying out the plan' as contemplated by the resolution of the Annual Meeting? And it is it most suicidal for this Society to pursue such a 'plan' any longer?

2. It works badly for both Societies, and for the liberality of Massachusetts abolitionism. By the re-liver will try to accomplish by foul. They will endorse our

The delegation sent to New York were instructed to say, that, in case the wishes of the Board were disnd arrangement, there was received, during the year miding in 1838, into the treasury of the Massachusetts to say, that, in case the wishes of the Board were disregarded, we should feel ourselves compelled to make a public PROTEST against the doings of the Executive Committee; and we do accordingly make such values and we do accordingly make such values. Making a sum total of \$16,185, received by protest, in behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery

the abolitionists of Massachusetts contributed, during a definite period of time, to the National and State Societies, a sum larger by \$8104, than they have contributed under the new plan! What stronger proof Board that such agreement would be considered null we need of the worse than inutility of this new ar- and void on the failure of the Society punctually to Therefore the arrangement entered meet its quarterly payments. We did not expect to have the relation broken up before the experiment had been fully tried. If, on the first of May, we had had been fully tried. If, on the first of May, we had tive Committee of the Parent Society wise in abandon. come short, then a different arrangement might have Such pledges are not to be regarded in the same light as mercantile

2. Because we believe that, by a united and vigor ous effort, the sums now due may be collected, and the entire pledge redeemed according to promise According to our agreement, it matters not how much therefore, it is neither courteous nor fair, in our opin or how little of the total amount received from Massa- ion, abruptly to proclaim that the relation is ended, chusetts has come through the treasury of the State within two months of the time when it would expire

3. Because we have repeatedly, and with entire uals and societies, in many cases, would send their unanimity, expressed a willingness that the Execumoney directly to New-York; and we accordingly tive Committee should send into the State their finanmade it a condition to the redemption of the pledge, cial agents, at our expense, with the single condition that every dollar obtained from this State, in any manner, by the Parent Society, should go towards redeem- Board, and in conformity to the connexion subsisting

the wishes of this Board .- KNOWING THAT, BY PERSIST. ING IN THEIR COURSE, A COLLASION WOULD FOLLOW,-the ald not be known whether the Society would be able Committee show that they are not careful to preserve to redeem its pledge or not, requested and obtained the harmony that ought to exist between the Parent redeem its pieuge of not, requirement of the Board to form Cent-a-week Soci-

Under these unpleasant circumstances, we feel that dered necessary by any remissness on the part of the no other alternative is left us than to lay these statements before the abolitionists of Massachusetts, and 3. That the Board expected much more aid from to call upon them to decide, in their individual and Mr. Stanton and other agents of the Parent Society, associated capacity, whether they are ready to make (in case their services should be needed,) in collecting the State Society a mere cypher; and whether they funds, than they have received; otherwise, they would can sanction the proceedings of the New York Exnot have felt warranted in promising so large a sum ecutive Committee. If they think there is no just 4. That the statement made with regard to the \$500 of giving up the control of the anti-slavery cause in cause for complaint, on our part; if they are in favor paid by the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, is Massachusetts into the hands of a distant committee; erroneous—as their donation was neither raised if they are satisfied that the State organization is of nor paid in consequence of any address from Mr. no consequence, and that we, as a Board, should have no voice either in the appointment or control of the 5. That from the sum of \$6637 received by the agents who may labor in this State; if, in fine, they prefer returning to the old plan, that ing the year ending in 1838, the receipts on account of annoyed and perplexed by the conflicting claims the Liberator, amounting to \$1000, must be deducted, upon the liberality of the State and Parent Societies which would proportionably reduce the total amount then they will take no action upon our appeal, except to bestow censure upon us, and to award praise local societies, and in the establishment of libraries, Ben, if they are in favor of maintaining the relation of the two societies until it expire by its own limitation 7. That, in consequence of the neutral course pur in May; if they think that our offers to that Committee sued by the New York Executive Committee and their have been fair and liberal; if they consider that the organ the Emancipator, at the time of the Clerical control of agents laboring in this State justly belongs Appeal' controversy, the confidence of many abolition- to the Board; and if they are in favor of dividing the ists in the Parent Society has become weakened, and immense responsibilities of the anti-slavery cause, and their money been withheld from its treasury; while, not of entrusting them solely to some dozen individuon the other hand, others have been led, by feelings als in New-York; then they will around growing out of that transaction, to withhold their cou- the State Society, and see to it that their contributions, tributions from the treasury of the State Society. This intended for the redemption of their pledge to the ounts, to some extent at least, for the disparity Parent Society, BE PAID INTO THE STATE which is seen in the receipts of both societies for the TREASURY, rather than to the financial agents sent years 1837 and 1838. What can be expected where here by the Executive Committee without the concur

We earnestly desire that this pledge may be redeemed without delay; but it ought to be done in the form and S. That, granting that a large portion of our pledge manner prescribed under the relation agreed upon in ion between the two societics.

9. That, notwithstanding every other drawback, our pledge would unquestionably have been met, had it not been for the unusual amount of time and labor which it has been deemed all-important to expend upon FRANCIS JACKSON

> ELLIS GRAY LORING. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, JOSHUA V. HIMES. JOSEPH SOUTHWICK. WILLIAM BASSETT, JOHN T. HILTON. SAMUEL E. SEWALL WENDELL PHILLIPS. SAMUEL PHILBRICK. CHARLES FOLLEN. HENRY G. CHAPMAN. EDMUND QUINCY. OLIVER JOHNSON, DAVID H. ELA,

Managers of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society. Boston, Feb. 27, 1839.

The Address of the Managers of the State So of likely to give as much money to a State Society as a National Society; and this, we apprehend, correst out delay by the local societies in the State. It is to The larger the claim presented, the larger will be lamented that there should be any collision between the Parent and State Societies; but the forceful pro-To this reasoning the Board would reply, that, un- eccdings of the N. Y. Executive Committee are along the cause of it. It is strange they are unwilling to * It was not understood that the American Society was to be subjected to the trouble and expense of collecting any part of the \$10,000—much less that it abolitionists of Massachusetts will resolve to carry their pledge under the relation agreed upon in May

> The insanity and liberty-hating spirit of the Le gislature of Ohio exceeds all bounds. [See 1st page.]

last.

CIRCULAR Addressed to the Female Anti-Slavery Societies of the United States. BELOVED FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABORERS-The rap-

Beloved Friends and Fellow Larghers—The rapidly passing months admonish as that it is time to commence our arrangements for our annual Convention, which is to be held, according to adjournment, in this city, in May next. We affectionately invite you to assemble here on Wednesday, the 8th day of that month, when we shall rejoice to welcome you to our convention, we have endeavored to consult the convenience of our distant friends, as well as our own, and to avoid interference with other anniversaries which occur during the same month. We trust that the unpleasant and painful circumstances in which we met last year, have not dismayed your hearts nor weakened your hands, and that the zeaf and energy which were then displayed, are unabated in your bosoms, and with increased strength and fervor will characterize our approaching Convention. Those circumstances would have taught us, if we had not learned it before, that patience and fortitude, as well as courage and zeal, are requisite to the successful prosecution of our work. age and zeal, are requisite to the successful prosecu-tion of our work. Endowed with these and all other needed graces, and panoplied with prayer, let-us, dear-sisters, come together, in large numbers, to devise plans of more efficient action in behalf of the slave: It is, ess, our mutual and fervent desire that our meeting may be conducted in a manner worthy of its cause, and that its results may be instrumental in shortening by at least a few brief days, the long and bitter period of our brethren's bondage. We will hope that such may be its fruits; we cannot doubt, while we remember the experience of the past, that it will bring good to our own souls. By mutual sympathy, couns prayer, we may, at least, renew our strength to our future way. There are many reasons that we might urge, but which you may easily conceive, why our Convention should not be inferior to the last, n point of numbers, or in other respects. We trust hat you will not suffer it to be so. But you need not in point of numbers, or in other respects. We trust that you will not suffer it to be so. But you need not entreaty or argument from us, for you have, with us, a' common interest in the cause of the slave, and in the results of our Convention. It is your Convention; the Convention of the anti-slavery women of America.

We shall be happy to receive from you any suggestions respecting preliminary arrangements, and hoper that you will communicate freely with us. Let your delegations be large and appointed in season. If possible, let us have a representation from all the free states. In conclusion, allow us to assure you that all our anti-slavery sisters, who are inclined to come up to this convocation, whether delegates from societies or

this convocation, whether delegates from societies or not, from the North of the South, will meet with a cordial reception from our members.
Signed on behalf of the Philadelphia Female Anti

SARAH PUGH, President. MARY GREW, Cor. Secretary.
Editors of anti-slavery papers, and others friendly to ie cause of the slave, are requested to insert the above

CAPE HAYTIEN, January 14th, 1839. O WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON :

Sir-I am desired to inform you of the decease of our agent, Mr. Anthony Petter.

He died on the 5th inst. after a protracted illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and christian ortitude, aged 56. Mr. Potter was a native of Swansey, Mass. Having spent a considerable part of his life in Boston, there are many who will probably recur with mournful pleasure to his quiet, faithful, and ac-

ive course, while in your city.

During his residence here, he was an example to the atives of this Island, and especially so to the numer-us emigrants from America. In his removal, the ommunity have lost an industrious and a worthy citi-en—his family a kind husband and an affectionate Yours, respectfully, M. H. B. ather.

TO CONSISTENCY.

You inquire, in the last Liberator, why I dodged the sestion of voting on the annual report. I contend ath no man, who attacks me in a manner he is ishamed to be responsible for; and in relation to which, he dodges responsibility, by refusing to sign is name. To get behind a veil, sir, to attack another for occupying a similar position, is the old method of thieves, who set up the cry, 'stop thief,' while they made off with the stolen property. To hide behind a fictitious signature, to accuse a man of cowardice, is ontemptible. When you, sir, will come out like a man, and sign your name to your article, I will anwer your question.

Our colored friends in this city have done as good thing in causing the Introdutory Lecture, delivered before the Adelphic Union, Nov. 19, 1838; by Edaund Quincy, to be printed in pamphlet form. It contains much excellent advice, conveyed in a pleasing and instructive manner, which they will do well to ecd. An extract hereafter: To ANTI-SLAVERY EDITORS. We send TWO copies

f the Liberator to each of our anti-slavery contemporaries, and would like to receive the same number regularly from them. Some of them send us but one

Good. The following is among the resolutions adopted: t the third annual meeting of the Washington County, (Vt.) Anti-Slavery Society on the 6th inst.

Resolved, That slavery is the only 'no-government the-

To Correspondents. A letter from J. G. Whittier. and another from A. A. Phelps, in our next number. We have on hand less than a bushel of communications, waiting for an insertion. Patience, good friends ! Our correspondent TRUTH-TELLER places the onduct of our friend Wise in rather an inconsistent

The proceedings of our colored fellow-citizens behalf of the Samaritan Asylum, next week.

DAVID STOWELL. This gentleman admits all that we aimed to prove respecting the hostility of his feelngs towards the Liberator. Perhaps some friend in Townsend can tell us something more on this subject. BRYAN MORSE. An excellent spirit pervades the

mmunication of our esteemed friend; ainly mistaken as to the friendliness of certain indiiduals to the Liberator. 'Times change, and menhange with them.' His reasoning respecting the reent aid extended to this paper is defective. CONGRESSIONAL RUPPIANISMA The Duncan affair in

the House of Representatives, (see proceedings in aother column,) has ended in laying all action on the subject upon the table. Fearful and bloody scenes. yet remain to be witnessed in Washington. Mr. St. Clair has sent in his resignation as an

gent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. His abors have been abundant during the past year.

SACRED CONCERT.

The Mass. Harmonic Society will give a con-cert of sacred music at the Belknap-street Church on Monday evening, March 4, at 7 o'clock. The proceeds will be appropriated to the Samaritan Asylum for in-ligent colored children. Mr. Garrison is expected to cliver an address on the occasion, Admission 12 1-2 ents. Tickets to be had at the School-Room on the vening of the performance.

ADELPHIC UNION. The lecture on Tuesday evening, March 5th, at the Smith School Room, will be delivered by Mr. Thomas Cole. Subject.—The intellectual capacity of colored nen, and the Theory of gradation. To commence at JOHN T. HILTON, President WM. C. NELL, Sec'ry.

SITUATION AS A TEACHER WANTED. A young lady, of good character, and requisite qual-cations, is desirous of obtaining a situation as a teach-in some institution. Satisfactory recommendations ill be given. Address the Editor of the Liberator, for further information.

BOOKS MISSING.

Several volumes of the Liberator—the first volume of Sancho's Letters, London edition—a volume of Enish Tracts, with engravings, title not recollected—olume 1, of the Genius of Universal Emancipation—testeiture of Domestic Slavers. Consther with a the retraiture of Domestic Slavery, together with other oks and Pamphlets, have been loaned by the sub-iber. They are now much needed. Please return ISAAC KNAPP.

Feb. 22.

Dr. Mechlin. Joseph Mechlin, M. D. formerly overnor of Liberia, died in New-York city on the 6th

Death of Rev. Dr. Fisk .-- A letter from Middletown states that the Rev. Dr. Fisk expired at 15 minutes before 10 A. M., Friday.—New Haven Herald.

DIED-in Andover, Feb 22, George Thompson, aged 2 years, son of John Smith.

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v, February 19th.

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e District, as I have one pured by Mr.

prepared by Manderidge of Virginia, in this District; but act upon the code, r order, by a Select

'THE UNITED STATES COME LAST! Ed. Emancipator.

Our country latest at the goal Where liberty is won! Let not the tale be told in Gath. Nor heard in Askelon. She who was foremost in the ranks Her wrested rights to gain, Until her spangled banner waved In freedom on the main. The pride of nations she became; And countries from afar,

Hail'd with delight the kindling flame Of that peculiar star.* But now, from 'rice-swamps, dank and lone,' Such exhalations rise, The beacon that so brightly shone

Is dim to foreign eyes: And high-souled men, across the wave, Where southern fame has gone.

Now deem a cordial welcome due To Northerners alone. At such a canker in her heart, Such plague-spots on her brow, E'en Russia's haughty Autocrat Smiles in derision now.

If on our northern altar-fires No flame is burning yet, That star on which the nations gazed In slavery's night must set. Arise, my country, for the right, In panoply divine; Rekindle Freedom's dying light, On other lands to shine!

"It has been my lot, during the past fifteen months, to learn much of the change which has taken place in the estimation in which we are held, as a nation, by enlightened and good men in Europe. Having formerly passed two years there, I was prepared to ap-preciate the change. At that time, the face of a liber-al European would brighten at the name of 'Ameri-can,' and he would seize the first moment of conversation to express his admiration and hopes of our country. During my recent sojourn, I have heard very little interest expressed in us, except to have ex-planations and arguments soggested, by which it could be shown to Europe that our conduct is not the nsequence of our principles.

The leading causes of the change to which I refer,

2dly. The wider knowledge, which, chiefly through their instrumentality, has been diffused in Europe, of the existence and hortors of American slavery.

3dly. Our treatment of the Aborigines. In Great

Britain, France and Germany, we are regarded as the most cruel and rapacious people, since the days of Cortez and Pizarro.—D. L. Child. † George Thompson was one day in the House of

Commons, accompanied by a friend of his from Amer-ica. I believe it was G. B. Cheever, but am not con-fident. O'Connell was at the same time in the lobby, leaning against a pillar. Thompson, with his friend, approached him and said, 'Permit me, sir, to introduce you to my friend, from America. The great agitator raised his head, threw it back against the pillar, and placing his hands behind him, said not a word. Thompson, suspecting the cause of this unusual conduct, added, 'I ought to have informed you, sir, that my friend is from the northern states, and is olitionist.' The mien of the orator changed to a moment. He relaxed from his position, and, ex-tending his hand, gave the American a hearty wel-come.—Letter from Europe.

From the Rhode-Island Temperance Herald. THE VISION. The labors of the day were past, And, wearied with its toil and care,

And threw me in my easy-chair. There, as I sat and mused upon The changing state of man's affairs. My mind was saddened with the gloom

I'd reached my own hearth-side at last,

Which every earthly prospect wears. Sleep stole my senses, one by one; When in his chariot of air Imagination bore me on, And dropt me in your Still-House Square.

The place was gloomy as the grave, And from a dark and dismal den, Not distant far, there came forth sounds, As from a group of drunken men.

And with them curses mingled oft, And nearer drew the sounds, and soon There seemed a man approaching slow, Seen dimly by the midnight moon.

And while the group more distant sang. And shouted forth their have -have -kare This man drew near, and thus exclaimed. 'My curse upon the license-law!'

With that he stamp'd upon the stones, With which were paved the public way, And still spoke on -I caught the tones, And thus he said, or seemed to say :-

Alas! for the days of our glory are past, And the long-dreaded evil has reached us at last! We must now our respectable traffic give o'er, For our license is out, an I we cannot get more No more shall the poor, oppressed laborers come To our shops, to replenish their bottles with rum Oppressed by tyrannical laws, they anay sigh mourn over joys that are past, and go dry; But they must not blame us, for we've often declared, That we would still fill up their jugs if we dared. No-they must not blame us; if they find that their doom

Is to spend all their long tedious evenings at home, With a rabble of children, and a sad, peevish wife, Without even one gill of the comfort of life. Then from each toper's throat the hot curses shall

Before which all these temperance fanatics shall cower ;

He passed -and next the drunkard came

Repent their rash acts with a hearty good will, Give us what we contend for-a license to kill.

With blood-shot eyes and face of flame, With drivelling mouth, with pimpled nose, With crownless hat and tattered clothes. With trembling hand, with unshod feet, That sought, by turns, both sides the street With zig-zag step he strode along, Unmindful of the tittering throng Of thoughtless fools of various sort, That followed, just to enjoy the sport. Sudden he stopped, as he were lost, And leaning 'gainst a friendly post, While round him closed the gathering crowd, Thus belched his troubles forth aloud

· Nabers and frinds, and can this be ? And shall we be no longer free? Say, has the time, long-draded, come When we can't have one drap o' zum ! If that's the case, it beats creation, And I'll up stakes and quit the nation Why, sir, if we submit in quiet, The next they'll rigilate our diet, And say, by law, we shan't eat carrin, Or flesh of beasts that died of murrin. Tis very strange that men should think To rigilate, by law, our drink. In laws like these there is no merit, They rouse up our New England sperit. We'd have folks know that we're born free, Our fa'hers fought for liberty ; And 'fore our nat'ral rights we'll yield, We'll shoulder arms and marche the field, Assert our rights, as freemen should, And battle for the public good. But not alone shall we go forth; Our frinds will come from South, from North, From East, from West, good sturdy fellers,

Led on by BOSTON LIQUOR SELLERS.

NON-RESISTANCE.

New York, Jan. 28th, 1839.

FRIEND GARRISON know it is not, otherwise there would be no sin in the to your non-government principle. Please to attend world; for all sin is condemned. Consequently, Paul to these points. Yours as ever, did not think differently from me; and you misapply the passage which you quoted from him in your last,

And would not such defence argue revenge or non-for-

I have already referred to a passage of scripture, prove your non-government principle unscriptural: will now quote it.

'Let every soul be subject unto the higher powdamnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou, then, not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same. For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience' sake. For, for this cause pay ye tribute also: for they are God's ministers, attending continually upon this very thing. Render therefore to all or remove the does not abide in this spirit and arrivalled in a removing its own will and abiding the remove the formulation of the power?

angent, and talking of non-resistance?

and not man; and, therefore, that you are for govern- and seriously consider, the following declaration. ment of some kind. Agreed. Still you are opposed Rev. 14 chap. from the 6th to the 13th verse. But human government in itself, when you say, that more especially the 9th, 10th, and 11th verses : and nan is neither authorized nor qualified to govern man for fear that some will not turn to it, I will write it:

You mistake when you say, that you have my own but if they will not do this, then would I call for the truth, that contain many awful examples. How aid of 'God's ministers,' that are 'a terror to evil strange it is, that rational man can think that numbehalf, against my enemies. So you need not say But not receiving the truth in the love of it, and havyou have better reason for it than this. Nor need or number of men. The strong man will get ar

ate was under nothing but legal obligation to with- hand, when the covering cast over all people will be hold Christ from the Jews? He was Governor: he taken off. The scarlet whore that sitteth upon many had power to release him. Now, under these circum waters will be stripped and made naked. The shaking stances, was he not morally bound, beyond his mere has commenced, and those who are on the side of bath of office, to screen him from the unjust rage of righteousness rejoice at it. I rejoice that there is the Jews? If not, then he did no moral wrong, in it- one paper, that lays its columns open to receive de elf considered, in giving him up. What say, friend spised and down-trodden truth. I hope there will be Garrison? yea, or nay? By the way, will you name virtue enough to sustain it. I trust you will stand the passage where Christ has prohibited the use of the fast (I judge of the future from the past.) I have nevcivil sword to his followers?

resistance taught by Christ. 'Whoso shall smite thee two put ten thousand to flight. The righteous are as on the one cheek, turn to him the other also.' This bold as a lion, while the wicked flee when no man injunction shows, that it is one's own injuries that are pursueth. The righteous holdeth on his way; and he the topic of the discourse, and that a man is not to be that hath clean hands, shall wax stronger and strongrevengeful. Even the letter of the passage goes no er. The Lord qualify you for your great and ardu further than this. It has, therefore, nothing what- ous work. ever to do with the principle of government, that intutution ordained of God for good, and not on principles of private hate-for protection to others, and not for revenge to one's self. These principles are antipodes to each other.

I have repeatedly told you, that we merely disclaim ed your non-government principle in an emphatic manner, that we might remove all suspicion of our BROTHER GARRISON : sanctioning it. If you call this departing from our large. And as to calling your association a non-gov- pression of the heartfelt satisfaction experienced on ernment society, I do this on the principle of calling the announcement of the organization of the advocates things by their right names. The non-government of the christian principle of non-resistance, in a visible principle is its characteristic, and by that it should be, society; sensible that an undeviating adherence to it and will be designated, whatever you may nominate will evidence that their building hath that foundation yourselves. The non-resistance principle is held by which will stand when the rains descend, and the nany others, as well as by you. You are not, there- floods come, and winds blow, and beat thereon, but it fore, to monopolize that title, and put those into the falleth not, for its base is immutable, even Christ, the predicament of appearing to oppose non-resistance, word of God, and the power of God. who oppose you. If you wish to be called by the I have no idea of calling the Mormonites Latter Day slumbering in its guilt over the elements of destruction, felt that sympathy and interest which are awakriety the New England Non-Resistance Society, when ened on behalf of those who are calumniated and per all the Friends, and many others, are non-resistants, secuted for daring to plead the cause of the perishing, as well as you. But you are entirely welcome to the who have none to stand for them-for faithfully and title of non-government-the title perfectly signifi- fearlessly proclaiming truth, whether it justifies or cant of your distinctive principles, and, therefore, the condemns those in exalted stations or the humblest

Look at Ephesians VI. to which you refer, and then action, and brings the certain reward for each act of keep your countenance, if you can. Is this the way duty, of that inward peace that the world knows not of. to treat religious subjects? I told you I did not go You have been charged with seeking the subversion armed. You knew I was speaking of carnal weap- of human government, which we had almost said is ons. In reply, you say, 'Paul did;' knowing at the no government at all-being, in fact, mere animal same time, that his were spiritual weapons. This, strength, compelling submission from the weak; very then, is your extra sanctity. With all my lack of nearly allied to that species of dominion the slavehold scripture as this-nor of such rash judging, nor of of governing lies in operating upon the judgment, reasuch apparent lack of that which is greater than faith son and understanding of the rational creation, in conitself, namely charity, as you have been, in presuming trolling the actions, through the influence of the power o pronounce upon my spiritual standing with my God. of love on the heart. whether I have faith or not. As to yourself, what then, worthy of contempt, that you strive to obey the ever your faith may be, remember, O remember, that injunctions of our immaculate pattern-Be ye also

without charity, you are nothing. not bound to forgive their enemies. I say that gov. a command, the fulfilment of which was an impossithem. It ought to protect all; that is government's censure of men-keeping your eyes single to the man

solution of government would be so.

of Christ, he is nevertheless entitled to common jushastening the period when the kingdoms of this
tice. I would, indeed, prefer to have him a Christian, world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and Sarather than a worldling; but I would have justice viour, Jesus Christ. done to him at any rate—and to the Christian likewise, unless he waived his right.

You have not succeeded in showing that my resotion was inconsistent, absurd, and false, in charging your non-government principle with a tendency to anarchy; nor have you attempted to show, that the arbi-Is the condemnation of sin sure to prevent it? We tration principle of the New York Peace Society tends

ORIGEN BACHELER.

HARWICH, Feb. 9th, 1839.

on this point.

I have not said that the forgiveness of injury is the removal of governmental restraint. But it argues no non-forgiveness, no revenge, to protect—I will not that all real abolitionists must and will adopt them. now say one's self-but the helpless, unconscious in. Anti-slavery and non-resistance must be united: fant, for example. On the contrary, benevolence would therefore your paper must be open to both. These prompt, such protection. Are you prepared to say, that community ought not to use restraint, to prevent all that is opposed to the will of God. This maniinfanticide? Evade not this point by talking of pun- fests the perfect edition of God's law : these are the ishing by proxy. The infant has no agency or will principles, or laws, of the kingdom of heaven: these in the case. Say, then, friend Garrison, ought not the exhibit the law and spirit of that kingdom, over mmunity to defend the infant against infanticide? which God himself is the governor. This, in my opinion, is the stone spoken of by Daniel, which was to smite the image, and become an exceeding great mountain, and fill the whole earth. This is to break in pieces all other kingdoms, and continue forever. The error of the opposite lies in this-that power gives right; or, that numbers, or the majority, make a thing ers; for there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, there fore, resisteth the power, resisteth the power, resisteth the power resistes the the ordainance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves object to their equality of right to judge, each one for For rulers are not a terror to good himself, what is pleasing to God, whom they both

ally upon this very thing. Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom honor.—Rom. xiii. I to 7. this was the very thing that turned the professed And how do you meet this passage? Simply by christian church into a beast, having seven heads saying, that you find no proof in it, that to endure and ten horns; and upon his horns ten crowns, and ief, suffering wrongfully, is unscriptural. And who upon his head the name of blasphemy. The beast has said that it is ? Not I. But in this, you dodge was like a leopard, had feet like a bear, and his the point. Do you find no proof here, that your non- mouth was like a lion. This anti-christian power has government views are unscriptural? If to be of God, assumed different shapes and forms since John saw to be ordained of God, to be an ordinance of God, to it; the 2d form was the beast's image; 3dly, its be a terror to evil works, to be a minister of God for mark; 4thly, the number of its name, which is its ood, is not proof of Divine sanction of the institution last form or modification. And I believe we live in of human government, and of the consequent un-soundness of your non-government theory, will you must be, not to see that the christian language is unibe pleased to show wherein it is not so, and what versally confounded! Christendom is evidently a Baterms would be such proof; instead of flying off in a bel of confusion. I have a great desire, that all the angent, and talking of non-resistance?

You say your principle is, that Christ should reign, fessed ministers and church members, would read,

by physical force. Were this the case, man ought 'And the third angel followed him, saying with a o rule even those who do not submit to the reign loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his not to rule even those who do not submit to the reign of Christ. Thus you leave those who do not submit to Christ without any government. It is this your opposition to human government in itself; this letting into the cup of his indignation; and he shall be torloose men who are not under moral restraint; that is mented with fire and brimstone, in the presence of particularly objectionable and unscriptural. All will admit, that those who voluntarily do right, need no compulsion. Scripture itself says, that law is not made for the good, but for the bad.

According to the Bible, the majority has always authority for saying, that I do not forgive my ene- been on the side of the serpent, or opposed to rightenies. I have not said, that it was my duty to pun- ousness. And from the days of Cain down to this sh my enemies. For me to screen an infant from de- day, have used violence and employed physical force struction, or to have the drunken tormentor of a fami- to gratify their own wills, and to carry their own put into a house of correction, or the man who at- points: assuming that power is right. But let God mpts his own life prevented from suicide, is not to be true, if so doing contradicts every creature in the unish my enemies. I do this on the principle of universe, or makes man a liar. God is long-sufferempassion, not of enmity-and of compassion both ing, and will bear with rebels, till they fill up the to the injured and the aggressor. True, I would fain measure of their cup; and then he will judicially nduce them to desist from evil from proper motives; destroy them. This we learn from the scriptures of loers,' and that 'bear not the sword in vain.' But, bers, or public opinion, can alter the mind of the inmind ye; I have not said I would do this in my own finitely just, and rightcous, and unchangeable God! ngain, that I do not forgive my enemies-at least, till ing pleasure in unrighteousness, will blind any man, you charge me with resisting evil offered to myself, mor, and hold it till he is bound; his armer cannot because I would avert it from helpless infancy. Do you undertake to say, friend Garrison, that Pier seen the righteous forsaken. If God be for us, who iple of non- can be against us? One shall chase a thousand, and

> Your fellow laborer, in his humble sphere. ELKANAH NICKERSON.

* That is, in spirit-though not necessarily in the anti-slavery organizations, as such .- ED.

Pennsgrove, (Pa.) 1st mo. 27, 1839.

Having a few sheets of paper untainted with the ingle object, we do not, nor will the community at stain of slavery, we use this to transmit thee an ex-

Brother, having since the period when the unfaltertake, let that name be the appropriate one. ing step of the infant Liberator shook the nation, walks of life-we view thy espousal of the non-resist You say Paul went armed. Such trifling as this ance principle as a fresh emanation of that spirit of deserves severe rebuke. How did Paul go armed? love which prompts to every good thought, word, and would not be guilty of such trifling with ers exercise over their subjects; while the true secret

is not your prerogative, presumptuous man! to say And, again, you are called a Perfectionist. Is it, perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is I have neither said nor implied, that unbelievers are perfect?" Or is it to be supposed he would have given ernment ought to do them justice. Do you say othe bility? Let us beware whose character we libel. rwise? I say that government ought to protect Persevere in well-doing, unheeding the applause or duty; the duty of an individual Christian is another ifestations of duty, that so your whole body mar be full of light, and the blessing pronounced upon the The forgiveness of injuries is not anarchical, but the peacemakers be emphatically realized by you, and the only true government established which shall rest upon If the man of the world does not become a disciple the shoulders of the 'mighty God, the Prince of Peace

> But, we ask, why is it that some among you are so slow to perceive or acknowledge, that the lever which

propels the car of slavery onward, is the consumption of the produce of slave labor? Why is it that the friends of the slave are not called upon to labor actively, effectively and untiringly, in this department of he cause? Are we not required to be not partakers of other men's sins, and to be consistent in all things? It is more than time that this subject was faithfully attended to. We rejoice to say that it is spreading in this region, from 'grey beard eld to fiery youth,' while the lisping child catches the emanation of the principle, and, with a firmness worthy of mature years, resists he temptation to participate in the gain of oppression Conventions have been held, societies formed, stores stablished and encouraged. The work must go on ; out we need the influence of presses devoted to the cause. Much yet remains to be done. Thine in the cause of the oppressed,

THOMAS & A. E. HAMBLETON.

Sentiments, at the Peace Convention, to call at the Anti-Slavery office, and sign the Declaration, as it is now engrossed on parchment. Will you allow me to tate, through your columns, my reasons, very briefly, for declining to do so?

war and slave-making, gagging, bribing and corruptwar and slave-making, gagging, briting and certapy ing instrument ever known, or that ever will be known ical; for if all good men had heartily abhorred it, it could never have been legalized. The pious John neither to ask, make or tempt any man to become my slave, and bow down and do my bidding, and even it was the state of the sell his conscience and soul, as well as his body, to me, sell his conscience and soul, as well as his body, to me, tain a living, yet (if I mistake not) he speaks of 'sweet for a time agreed upon, for a paltry pittance of corrupt- seasons of communion with his God,' at the very time ing coin, I can no longer take the slave-driver's whip nto my hand, nor occupy the station of master, to lord trade into my hand, nor occupy the station of master, to lord Fifty years ago, many of the most respectable mer-it over my fellow-man, but choose rather than be the slaveholder to be the slave, if it must come to that. this wicked business, without any sense of shame; for Therefore, I hold that men should serve one another r love, all potent love, and for love only.

measures are to be carried and through the species of the oppressor's rod—money. I cannot contribute, in the oppressor's rod—money. I cannot contribute, in any way, to the support of those measures, which would make an angel of light, if such a thing could be, Plain as the guilt of the slave-trade now is to every truth, will be a true agent, a living epistle, read and known of all men. But if we must hire men with the devil's currency to be agents, living epistles, the principle, the living sentiment, the spirit will be shut out, shadows will be clutched at, and the devil, in the shape

As to societies, I from this time henceforth can join it be a society of Universal Benevolence; the preamble of which shall be, love and good will—the constitution, love and good will—the officers, love and good will. Every one of my fellow-men, my brethren, my neighbors, shall join it; and each one will strive so much to exalt his neighbor, and esteem it more blessed o give than receive, that we shall stand an equal nance of being exalted. Some people say, we should want as much governing, and ruling, and constitution ng, and creeding, and priesting, as there is now, if eace and love reigned among men. But there are me who have more faith in that from which origi. It was in the case of the People vs. La Roy Sunder nates the order and the harmony of heaven-namely eace, good will, love. Love worketh no ill to his or. Let us be united in the unity of the spirit. nd in the bonds of peace, and we shall repudiate all

As to 'petitioning OUR state and national governments, I acknowledge no allegiance to any human governments, and deny their authority to declare war for make peace, enact laws, or do any thing else as gov. governments, and deny their authority to declare war rnments. I shall encourage no one to petition, nor ask

nothing?' I answer, that faith and love, in perfection, any case had never been made in the county, than ead us to do right, though self-righteous pharisees may Mr. S. made of himself. He carried the jury and the ccuse us of doing nothing, because we follow not them, or of turning the world upside down, of being mad and having a devil, of breaking the Sabbath, &c. &c. Faith and love do not build up, with one band, what Faith and love do not build up, with one hand, what they pull down with the other. Human policy and hutfold, were strong anti-abolitionists. After retiring man wisdom often do so. Faith and love will yet find some way to print and publish truth through its living which, as near as I can learn, is approved by all parties, without using hireling or slave labor, and the The trial has done much to promote the anti-slavery od of oppression-money.

When my brethren will print a paper without the aid of mammon, I will give that portion of my time, it is best for me to labor daily with my hands, in free la bor, without money and without price, to aid in print-

the truth so fully as you have. Our Father is good, and I know he will teach us all things, and lead us in a way we knew not of, into all truth. The LORD is my salvation. I find it better to trust in him than in mammon, or in princes, governments, organizations, societies, forms, or creeds. I will make my boast in the Lord—not in myself, or any thing else,—but the Lord—not in myself, or any thing else,—but the Lord, the humble shall hear thereof and be glad. Ole the work-house. When they left the wreck, there two or three more bodies in the vescel, but so let us give thanks unto the Lord, and trust in him; for were two or three more bodies in the yessel, but so he is good, for his mercy endureth forever. Your friend and neighbor,

JOSEPH A. WHITMARSH. Boston, Jan. 31st, 1839.

From the Lynn Record. THE PETITION OF THE LADIES OF LYNN, praying our

rislature to about h all laws making a distinction in or, has been the occasion of much malignity and school, palmed upon the public for wit. In the Boston Post it was asserted, that 'Caroline Augusta Chase, and seven hundred and thirty-five other Ladies of Lynn, have petitioned the Legislature for the privi-

No petition resembling this was signed by them-Yet the unqualified manner in which the assertion was made, led most people to believe it true. Even town, some ladies who would be thought respectable, town, some ladies who would be thought respectable. And the did believe, or pretend to believe it true. And the 'Apothecary' and a comrade with him, it is said, went

from Lynn, was actually presented to the legislature, and one person, (we believe the writer,) summoned before the legislature committee, for contempt. This falsehood, forgery, and low scurrility is altogether mean and disgraceful.

by the Ladies of this town

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the pen of Mrs. CHILD, we guess. From the Hampshire Gazette. REFORMS.

Any one who watches the history and progress of he human race, will be struck with the fact that even Any one who watches are made the human race, will be struck with the fact that even the best and most religious classes of a community rarely, if ever, adopt a standard of morals higher than is required by public opinion and the laws. From time to time, a few individuals step forth (never from the ranks of 'chief priests' or 'rulers') and strive with honest zeal to establish new doctrines, at variance with the prejudices and apparent interests of society. honest zeal to establish new doctrines, at tarian-with the prejudices and apparent interests of society. Through obloquy, persecution, and perhaps through death itself, the idea that came from Heaven into the mind of one chosen messenger, gradually becomes the idea of a majority; and the standard of public opinion is changed. We are apt to feel surprised that the pure and meek

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

BEGINER GARRISON—In No. 3 of the Liberator, you gave an invitation to all who voted for the Declaration of Sentiments, at the Peace Convention, to call at the pised than the publicans of old, should a belief in his octrines lead to imprisonment, torture, and death, in-tead of being, as it now is, a badge of respectability, what proportion of his professed followers would con-tinue his adherents? What effect, think you, such a

or declining to do so?

Since the time the Peace Convention met, I have hrown from me, and renounced forever, the greatest abolition of the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that abominable traffic, but such a coachesis which takes the coachesis of the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that abominable traffic, but such as a coachesis of peace to the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that abominable traffic, but such as a coachesis of the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that abominable traffic, but such as a coachesis of the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that good men must always have abhorred that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that about a second men and the slave trade, we are apt to think that about a second men are all the slave abhorred that about a second men and the slave abhorred that a second men and the slave about a second men and the slave a that he was on the coast of Africa engaged in the slave

neither the laws nor public opinion were outrage When the Rev. Mr. Hollis, of Hollis St. church, Bo With these views, you see that I now differ with ton, ventured to preach a sermon against the slave trade, some of his rich parishioners took it as a personal in hat part of the Declaration, which implies, that certain neasures are to be carried out through the agency of now do, in the same church, when their minister makes

a salaried hireling. There are salaried hireling priests enough in the land already. May the Lord soon deliverable the land already. May the Lord soon deliverable the land already. enough in the land afready. May be be dead, who prophesy for a reward, teach for hire, and divine for money. Every one who adopts the non-resistance principle in gro insurrection. Plots were laid against his life; and

of hireling priests, etc. etc. will come in, by and by, and take the lead of this, as he has done in all the great, oppressive, bloated, empty, windy, fat-starved was owing to prejude and churches of the present day.

The wild and dangerous attempt, which has If any man is called of God to go here or there, stay for some time been persisted in to obtain an act of our here or there, to speak the truth, let him obey; and if he is of Christ, I doubt not he will get as good sheller, food and clothes, as his elder brother Jesus, and who vainly took the lead in it, made the vast body of who vainly took the lead in it, inade the vast body of planters, merchants, and others, whose immense proport for his influence, take care of his reputation, keep caste, have his slaves to black his boots, carry his value, bundles, etc. etc. he will want a pretty good hold wonder and indignation: and though some men of su. lise, bundles, etc. etc. he will want a pretty good hold of the oppressor's rod. He will want to be made 'in dependent,' [What a charming word independent is in this world!— but the difficulty is, every one is striving to be independent at the expense and on the toil of his neighbor,] even at the expense and on the fruits of the midnight toil of poor, oppressed females, and upon the leaves and on the fruits of the leave labor of all these who seems the first two propersions of the leave labor of all these who seems the first two periors and indignation; and though some men of superior abilities have supported it, (whether from a dependent,' [What a charming word independent is in the control of the leave the will want to be made 'in wonder and indignation; and though some men of superior abilities have supported it, (whether from a dependent,' [What a charming word independent is in the wonder and indignation; and though some men of superior abilities have supported it, (whether from a dependent,' [What a charming word independent is in the wonder and indignation; and though some men of superior abilities have supported it, (whether from a dependent,' [What a charming word independent is in the wonder and indignation; and though some men of superior abilities have supported it, (whether from a dependent,' [What a charming word independent is in the wonder and indignation; and though some men of superior abilities have supported it, (whether from a dependent,' [What a charming word independent is in the wonder and indignation; and though some men of superior abilities have supported it, (whether from a dependent,' [What a charming word independent is in the wonder and indignation; and though some men of superior abilities have supported it, (whether from a dependent is in the word in the wonder and indignation; and though some men of superior abilities have supported it, (whether from a dependent is in the word in the world in the worl proceeds of the slave labor of all those, who serve the nonopolizers and perverters of the things God has given for the use and benefit of all.

The proceeds of the slave labor of all those, who serve the ages, a portion of whom it saves from massacre, or intolerable bondage in their own country, and introduces into a much happier state of life; especially now, when their passage to the West Indies, and their treatment there, is humanely regulated. To abolish that

INTERESTING TRIAL

Mr. Editor—One of the most interesting trials took place in this county on Thursday of last week, which has occurred here for a long time, some account of which will probably be acceptable to your readers.

It was in the case of the People vs. La Roy Sunderland, for libel. The trial took place at Genesee on the 31st ult. and occupied the whole of the day.

The indictment, it seems, was founded on complaint of David A. Miller, of Mount Morris, a year ago last June. It grew out of an account which Mr. Sunderland published of a mob which took place in Mount Morris, two years ago next March. It seems that Miller was afraid to rish the case in the hands of the with the assistance of a few legal sugg ernments. I shall encourage no one to petition, nor ask any thing else of them, but to disband. I shall do what I can to make Christ, which is the Truth, destroy them, that the great originators and protectors of war and slavery may be destroyed. Christ is to put down all rule and all authority, and love and good will are to be the ruling, governing power.

I will simply answer one question, and end this communication: 'What will you do? Set down and do nothing?' I answer, that faith and love, in perfection, spectators with him. The case excited great interest in the place; during the trial, the court-house was full, and on one occasion he was cheered by the spec-tators. The charge of Judge Smith to the jury was

The trial has used to cause in this county.

Yours for the slave,

WRECK OF THE LOCKWOODS.

bor, without money and without price, to aid in printing the same.

I thank the Lord that he has led you and others of my neighbors and brethren to live out and speak out the truth so fully as you have. Our Father is good, the truth so fully as you have. Our Father is good, was detailed by the chief mate and Edmund Tompkins, ned in the rigging that they could not remove Joshua Howell, clerk to the commissioner of police,

stated that he went on Thursday to the wreck of the Lockwoods, and found there two dead bodies, those of a woman and a boy, in the starboard mizzen rigging.
Owing to the tide being nearly at its height, they could
not discover any more bodies. He brought the two
which he found to Liverpool. They were taken to the work-house. James Dowdall, governor of the work-house, deposed

olor, has been the occasion of much malignity and lashood, palmed upon the public for wit. In the loston Post it was asserted, that 'Caroline Augusta chase, and seven hundred and thirty-five other Ladies of Lynn, have petitioned the Legislature for the privilage of marrying black husbands.'

No petition resembling this was signed by themetet the unqualified manner in which the assertion was ladies who would be thought respectable, wen, some ladies who would be thought respectable, the living our pretent to be liver it true. Even in this way, some ladies who would be thought respectable,

A citizen of Vicksburgh, Mississippi, has invented round town getting subscribers among the vile and vulgar to a seurrilous and indecent petition to the legislature.

A forged petition, purporting, to be signed by Phillis Hathaway (colored) and others against the petition from Lynn, was actually presented to the petition of steam.

Insurance to the legislature, and one person, (we believe the writer,) summoned before the legislative committee, for contempt. This falsehood, forgery, and low scurrility is altogether mean and disgraceful.

Following is the Petition, word for word, as signed by the Ladies of this town—

To the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, the andersigned ladies of Lynn, in the County of Essex, respectfully pray you immediately to repeal all laws in this State, which make any distinction among its inhabitants, on account of colors.

Insurance tronary. The Baton Rouge Gazette informs us, on the authority of a gentleman from Iberville, that a person named the Marquis de St. Souplet, had stated that he had been applied to by some slaves to aid in an insurrection, which they said would take place during the holidays. He added that they offered to make him a Gen. The informant stated that the individual had been arrested, but afterwards decamped.

A vigilant patrol has been kept up in that parish, and tranquillity prevails.

From the New-York Colored Ame ISAAC WRIGHT FREE!

THY PREY HATH ESCAPED THEE. Isaac Wright, a free citizen of the cruelly sold as a slave at New Orlean the steamboat on which he had ship a fireman, is free! The following a published in a Mississippi paper after \$50 REWARD.—Runaway from 1 Thursday last, a negro man nar about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches well made, full face, speaks ou for a negro; were off a blue fr roundabout and cloth pantaloo roundabout and cloth pantaloons. He was a from New York, and no doubt will attempt up self as free. I will give the above reward prehension and delivery or confinement, so tain him, if taken out of the State, or \$30

Memphis, Dec. 28 .- tf.

Shall Principles be Sacrificed to Number Satu Principles be Sacrificed to Number a large class of persons who will come of reform—if you will sacrifice the reportion of them will come into the el will thrust out the teachers of vital gold er portion of them will join the Temper you will cut off those who go too fast a Another portion will unite with the A ciety, if you will abjure all those who ciousness to call slaveholding.

ciousness to call slaveholding quire those who are guilty of it Now, saying nothing about the of the procedure, what wouldby the exchange? I say, nothing by the exchanger 1 say, nothing. Been which God will support, are stronger to which go in their own strength. A sin tall, armed with the truth of God, is sin host, clad with a miserable armor of the ing .- Brandon Telegraph.

* CONCERNING THE OFFICE OF APTORNEY recently been reported to the House, in to of which, on Thursdry last, we perceive on, proposing to raise nown in Massachusetts to obta is salary. His infamous Mena a Faneuil Hall on the death he held that the defenders of the hit or of a printing office, were as bad tacked it in a body vi et armis, clea kind of a Peace officer he kind of a Peace officer he was, and delible brand upon his character. out of the office, and a better man in.

Extract of a letter published in the Jer

St. Pierre, Mart. Jan. 12 .- You ha heard of the dreadful calamity which has unfortunate country, already so much to every respect. The disasters of yesten ery respect. The disasters of lable. There is not a single hou oust not be rebuilt or en est but two persons, who were crushed in a special service of the Messina. Not one farth of the city searched, and they have already found dies. The hospital at Fort Royal is like and all the sick therein perished?

MORTALITY IN THE WEST INDIES. A topo itish medical officer attached to the an ely published in England, and has e rtling facts relative ationed in the West India Islands appears that in 30 years, more than 30 ave perished by the yellow fever and ocs peculiar to these islands.—Consequences peculiar to these islands.—Consequences are the perished by the perish time, more than four tim short space of time, more than four times force has been cut off by disease alone, and of every soldier has been vears and a half.

The death of Mrs. McLean, formerly Miss I and perhaps better known as L. E. L. is con She was found dead on the floor of her room vial of prussic acid in her hand, and the jury a verdict that she had probably taken an over pasms of the stomach, to which she was sub which were re-excited by the change of clir husband, it appears, suffered at the same time

THE STUDY OF YEARS REDUCED HOURS.

A splendid hand-writing obtained in twelve less 'I have examined several writing books of Ma scholars, and have no hesitation in saying that is all seen, great improvement is manifested. —Francis Ba

MR. J. TIFT respectfully informs the inhabits city of Boston, that he has opened an Acade corner of Tremont and Howard streets, (sear Caco to instruct in the art of Writing. All these

TERMS—Children under 12 years, S3; over 121 TERMS—Children under 12 years, 53 ; over 128 (6, §5); Ladies and Gentlemen of all ages, § [6]... size C.L.88ES—Ladies' from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from to 6 P. M. exclusively. Gentlemen's from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.
M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.
N. B. Mr. Tift respectfully solicits the poor 6 to attend at 5 o'clock, P. M. 'Gratis.'

3. Fo

THE MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITIONIST A discussion of Slavery, and its abelition, city of Boston, by Genger Russell, foran Abolitionists, and afforded to subscriber is payable in all cases in advance. Office of the Washington-St. The 'Abolitionist' will be on a medium sheet, will advocate both me action, and will be edited under the direction tee, till May, when it is expected that Europe in the control of the Secretaries of the Slavery Society, will become its Editor.

Boston, February 12, 1839. iscussion of Slavery, and its about

MALCOM'S TRAVELS. COULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, have will publish about the first of March, els in Burmah, Hindostan, Malaya, Siam vol. 8 vo. and 2 vols. 12 mo. . 8 vo. and 2 vols. 12 mo.—with a superbongs of the castern Asia—five steel plate engratings 00 wood cuts.

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER. Goodwin's Town Officer, revised by T

MISS MARTINEAU ON ABOLITION JUST published, and for sale at 25, Cenhill,
of the United States, by Harriet Martinese
Notices of the prominent Abolitionists in the
Garrison, Miss Grinke, May, Tappan, Amot Ic
Phapman, Lovejoy, Adams, &c. Price 25 cer VICTORIA COMBS

TWENTY-FIVE new pattern Shell Victory with and without ornaments, for sale at retail, at JORDAN'S Comb Store, No. 2, Midoors from Washington street. ADIES IN THE COUNTRY WILL FIN

Litheir advantage to send their old Combs, or exchange, to JORDAN'S, No. 2, Milk it from Washington street, where they will fithousand patterns from which to choose, and prices. TO LET-3 Rooms in a brick house, runt street, No. 12. There are on the pro-

Fruit street, No. 12. There are conveniences for rain-water. Rent very low. Boston, Jan. 25, 1839. PARTICULAR NOTICE

JUST RECEIVED, at the Boston Tea-Court street, sign of the Hong Merchant, a le of free labour Sugar, a beautiful attack. I Sugar and Molasses, together with a very of lection of goods, usually kept in a first rate Store.

N. B. Gentlemen or Ladies from the ing the city, will find it for their particular ocall at the above store, as articles will be owest cash prices, either at wholesale or i lers from the country will receive prompt and Boston, Jan. 25,1839.

CHARLES WISE'S FREE LABOR DRY GOODS STORE, No. 50 North Fifth st. one door above Arch s delphia.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to

FREE LABOR SHOES.
THE SUBSCRIBER manufactures Latus for any Shoes, of superior quality, and will supply fed on reasonable terms.

He intends entirely to avoid the serials produced by the unrequited labor of the slar will supply the supply s

Lynn, Mass., 11 mo. 9, 1838.

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